PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,577—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
9th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th ,,	CALEDONIA	7358	.....	.....
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	6284	VICTORIA	6522
30th ,,	MALTA	6964	.....	.....
7th Octr.	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
14th ,,	ARABIA	7993	.....	.....
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	6284	INDIA	7911
28th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6535
11th ,,	MOLDAVIA	9500	.....	.....
18th ,,	ORIENTAL	6284	MONGOLIA	9505
25th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th ,,	MOOLTAN	1003	.....	.....
16th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
23rd ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
30th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Portsmouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M. on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th August, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,878	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	5th Oct. 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,630	Etienne	16th Sept. 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	14th Oct. ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MAY 1st 1905.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
B	Stanley Hall	4104	Nuttall	10th Au.	23rd Au.	6th Sep.	11thSep
A	City of Karachi	5709	Collin	15th ,,	28th ,,	8th ,,	13th ,,
B	Eden Hall	3610	*Haddy	29th ,,	11thSep	25th ,,	30th ,,
B	City of Madrid	4899	*Knaut	7thSep.	19th ,,	3rd Oct.	7th Oct.

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly (Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 1st Sept. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR PORTS AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,170 tons on MONDAY, 4th Sept. at 2 p.m., from Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 4th Sept. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Koweit, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA" 2,998 tons, on or about 14th Sept., calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,200 tons, on or about 2nd September.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 29th August, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	4th Sept. 1905
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,593	5th Oct. ,,
† PERSIA	P. Cragliesto	5,895	5th Nov. ,,

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 480. Saloon Rs. 540.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 2 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	26th Sept.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,680	M. Saporiti	15th Sept. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,380	O. Canepa	14th Oct. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,680	M. Saporiti	15th Nov. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	800	Rs. 360	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belaito	17th Sept 1905.
ISCHIA	5,000	A. Cogliolo	17th Oct. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 185, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 59.

WALKING STICKS

VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
PLAIN AND SILVER-MOUNTED.
A NEW VARIETY TO HAND.
SPECIALLY SELECTED.

PARTRIDGE CANES, CROOK PIMENTO, BAKU CANE, REAL WHANGHEE, CRUTCH MANORAS, CUMMA ASH, EBONY CROOKS, & OTHER VARIETIES.

FROM RS. 3 TO RS. 30.

HOAR & CO., The GENTS' OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

BECK & CO'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES.
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

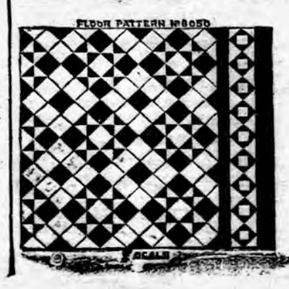
BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade

BOOTE'S TILES



Were first used over fifty years ago, and at the present time are the best obtainable.
Illustrated Catalogue free on Application to
T. & R. BOOTE, Ltd.,
THE PATENT TILE WORKS, BURSLEM, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF
ARCHITECTURAL FAIENCE For Inside and Outside Decoration.
GLAZED TILES FOR WALLS, HEARTHS, &c.
ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR FLOORS.
CERAMIC MOSAIC A SPECIALITY.

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MANCHESTER OFFICE: 49, Deansgate.

MOTOR CAR WATCHES

SOUND, Keyless Lever movement guaranteed to withstand the rough wear which, a watch fitted to a Motor Car must necessarily receive. Fitted with atmospheric compensation balance and brequet hairspring. The latter prevents displacement of Hairspring in the event of severe blow or fall. 2½ inch dial. Nickel case.

The Watch is supplied with perfect fitting Nickel Case with Screw Holes for attaching to Car, the angle at which back is cut brings dial of Watch prominently before Car occupants.

8—DAY. RS. 45
30—HOUR. RS. 35.

WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS.
CAREFULLY ADJUSTED AND REGULATED.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 ,,
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc.	1 12 ,,

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.
KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,
TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

Youth & Vigour
TO ALL
MEN.

EVERYONE who is suffering should write for this **Prescription.** No matter how weak and debilitated you are, nor of how long standing your disease may be; you should seize this opportunity of being cured. It matters not how your disease has been acquired, nor how many medicines or treatments you have tried without obtaining a cure; I **guarantee** a restoration to **Health, Strength,** and **Vigour** by the use of my Prescription. This Prescription has obtained a world-wide fame, and has cured many thousands of sufferers from these most distressing and weakening maladies. It renews Manhood and gives Health, Strength, and Vigour to the Weak. Stops all drains and losses. It cures Nervous Debility in every form, Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Loss of Energy, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Impotence, Despondency, Melancholy, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Pains in the Loins, Pimples and Eruptions on the Face and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Frightful Dreams, Emaciation, Fœtid Breath, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Low Spirits, Timidity, Varicocele, Spermatorrhœa, Diseases of the Bladder, Weakness of the Genital Organs, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, &c., &c. Write to-day, and take advantage of the cure offered to you. It will cost you nothing, and will make your life bright and happy. Send stamped addressed envelope to **Rev. Joseph Hope, St. Cloud, Worthing, England.** (Name this Paper).

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER
For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. H. FARRELL, M.R. C.V.S., (Lond.), Watson's Annexe, Bombay, will be glad to select Racers, Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Horses, etc., for Up-country or Local Purchasers All animals will be thoroughly examined as to soundness before purchase. Captain Farrell has had the unique advantage of having examined over 60,000 Russian Cobs which were shipped to South Africa during the Boer War and moreover to have been associated for upwards of 15 years with the late Mr. Ali Abdoolah, who was recognised to be one of the best, if not the best judge in India of Arab Horses, and he feels sure that anyone entrusting him with a commission for the purchase of any class of animal will be well pleased with the result.

Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any dealing in horses.

THE NEW "REVLUC"
PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE S.S. "WARTBURG," No. 9 Shed Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 30th August, 1905.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, being A PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Suit No. 48 of 1904.

BOMANJEE SHAPURJEE CHOTHIA.....Plaintiff
vs.
NARBADABAI, wife of GOVINDJEE LALJEE, BAMBAI, widow of HIRJEE JIVA, and the said GOVINDJEE LALJEE and the ADVOCATE GENERAL of Bombay .....Defendants.

PERSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 13th day of October, 1904, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of August, 1905, at the hour of three O'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and of the Defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 2nd Pasta Lane, Lower Colaba, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 1, New No. E 25/16666, old Survey No. B 257 and New Survey No. 2 M 9551, standing in the name of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart, and Mr. Naserwanjee Manockjee Petit, and Assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 495, and Street No. 22. Standing in the name of Jiva Bhoga and containing by admeasurement three hundred and seventy-one square yards and six-ninths of another Square yard be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Hemraj Jetha and Kanjee Hemraj, on or towards the West by the property of Mahomedbhai Bowjee, on or towards the South by the Road to Beach, and on or towards the North by the said 2nd Pasta Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Mr. MANCHERSHA B. CHOTHIA, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 14th day July, 1905.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

AT the last Exhibition held in Bombay, there was a gallery called "Look and Laugh," containing glasses and mirrors in which it showed the figures and faces of the spectators in different sizes and styles. Should anyone wish to show the same at the Hyderabad Exhibition to be held at the end of December, 1905, or beginning of January, 1906, apply with all particulars to the following address:

MEER LIAKUT ALI Esqr.,
Director, Hyderabad Exhibition,
Saifabad, Hyderabad Deccan.

HYDERABAD EXHIBITION

WILL be held at the end of DECEMBER, 1905, or the beginning of JANUARY, 1906, in the PUBLIC GARDEN. It is requested that applications should be sent by those wishing to run an entertainment in the "Cafe Chantant" style, with some performances daily.

Applicants to inform all particulars and terms, also send programme to the following address:—

MEER LIAKUT ALI Esqr.,
Director Hyderabad Exhibition,
Saifabad, Hyderabad, Deccan.

HYDERABAD EXHIBITION

WILL be held in the PUBLIC GARDEN at the end of DECEMBER, 1905, or Beginning of JANUARY, 1906. Anyone desirous of running a SKATING RINK, should apply with all particulars to the following Address:—

MEER LIAKUT ALI Esqr.,
Director Hyderabad, Exhibition,
Saifabad, Hyderabad Deccan.

"THE AGA KHAN CHALLENGE CUP MOTOR COMPETITION.

(FOR PETROL CARS.)

A CUP TO BE COMPETED FOR ANNUALLY RESTRICTED TO AMATEURS,

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

His Excellency The Right Hon'ble LORD LAMINGTON, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., The Governor of Bombay,

His Highness, The AGA KHAN, G.C.I.E.

Lieut.-General WODEHOUSE, C.B., C.M.G.

COMMITTEE:

PRESIDENT:—Lt.-Col GRANTHAM, 33rd Q. O. Light Cavalry.
Lt.-Col. PATERSON, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
F. H. VINCENT, Esq., Bombay District Police.
RUSTOMJI B. JEEJEEBHOY, Esq. J. P.
AGA SHAH ROOKH SHAH Esq. Honorary Secretary.

TO BE HELD IN POONA ON MONDAY, THE 11th OF SEPTEMBER, 1905.

First entries Rs. 25, to close on Thursday, the 31st August, 1905.

Final entries, Rs. 50, to close on Thursday, the 7th of September, 1905.

For full particulars of the competition and conditions of entry apply to

AGA SHAH ROOKH SHAH, Esq,
Honorary Secretary,
Connaught Road, Poona.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

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Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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FRESH STOCK OF
"A 1" and "ELEPHANT" BRAND
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
AND
COUPE'S STEEL WHEELS.
ALSO
Inner Tubes and Outer Covers
FOR
Motor-car Tyres of all Sizes
etc., etc., etc., etc.,
Our Goods challenge competition and are
GUARANTEED TO BE WITHOUT BLEMISH

For prices etc., apply to

GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co.,
6, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
AGENTS at POONA:
FRENCHMAN & Co.,
64, CIVIL LINES.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

POONA CLOSED MEETING.

TUESDAY 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1905.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on THURSDAY, 31st August, 1905.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 28th August, 1905.

THE POONA HORSE SHOW

WILL TAKE PLACE on 25th and 26th September. ENTRIES 13th September. Prospectus on Application to HONORARY SECRETARY, 5, Stanley Road, Poona.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the Race Stand, Poona, at 8 A.M., on SATURDAY 30th September, 1905.

By Order,
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C,

Poona, 28th, August 1905.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on Wednesday the 30th August, 1905, at 9-30 P. M.

A. H. DEANE,
Hony Secretary.

27th July, 1905.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TO ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS.

IT is hereby notified that the Trustees have modified the arrangement of Plots Nos. 81 and 82 at the angle of Murzban Road and Ravelin Street on their Hornby Road Estate and that Plot No. 81 as re-arranged is immediately available for lease.

Further particulars can be obtained on application at the OFFICE of the SECRETARY, Bombay Improvemet Trust.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 733 of 1904.

HAJEE NOOR MAHOMED CASSUM MITHA.....Plaintiff.
vs.
JEEWANDASS NATHOOBHAI residing within the For. at Mody Bay.....Defendant.

PERSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing Date the 18th day of April, 1905, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court house on WEDNESDAY the 6th day of September, 1905, at the hour of three O'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and the Defendant in all that piece or parcel of land situated in the Mody Bay Imperial Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-one and one-ninth square yards with building thereon and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the Property of Hari Dharamsey, on or towards the South by the Property of Kanjee Jetha, on or towards the East by the Frere Road, on or towards the West by the property of Assur Virjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 28 8180 and are situated in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and bear Municipal street No. 23, Ward No. 1900, (1).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 22nd day of July, 1905.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE at REDUCED PRICES a large consignment of delicious DESSERT-WINES from Scholtz Hermanos, MALAGA.

				Rs.	a.
1a Oporto per case of 1 dozen quarts			...	29	8
" Madeira	do.	do.	do.	...	28	0
" Terez	do.	do.	do.	...	27	8

Large stock of choice Wines, Liqueurs, and Spirits at LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Apply to the STOREKEEPER.

DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.

EAST STREET, POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO SMOKERS.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

GOREY'S
PLANTERS,
CHEROOTS OF LATEST BRANDS!

THESE CHEROOTS ARE MILD, FRAGRANT AND PLEASANT, TO THE SMOKER.

ALSO

BEST GERMAN HAVANA
From Rs. 2, 2-8, 3, 3-8,
Per Box of 50.

UP COUNTRY ORDERS PER V. P. P.

Please Send Soon Your trial order
TO
E. E. GOREY & CO.,
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 4, 8. We recommend it.—MASONS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E. P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.—THIRTY HORSES, from 13-3 to 15-2 hands will be AUCTIONED on THURSDAY 31st August, 1905.—JAFFER JUSSUFF East Street, Poona.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in Oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH and FRENCH TAUGHT up to the B. A. Standard by an experienced GRADUATE TEACHER with Double Degrees. Box 30670 J., Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all:—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares, Tardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl, Tardeo, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE HOME, in a healthy part of Belgium offers to young children of parents abroad, Special care, home comforts. Terms Moderate. Address, Mlle NEEL, Maasmonck, Belgium.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener. 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

LADY experienced in Infant Nursing, living in a healthy locality, Bombay, is willing to take charge of Infants at her residence. Every home comfort provided. For terms apply to Box 30337 J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED A thoroughly reliable and Smart Pair of WALER cobs 14-2 or 14-3—Single and Double Harness—Must have been regularly driven in Bombay for at least 6 months. Bays or Browns preferred. No. 83A., Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED TWO NATIVE LOCOMOTIVE DRIVERS to go to British Central Africa on a three years' engagement. Persons well qualified and having long experience in this line, only need apply. Apply to Box No. 82A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, F. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bar. Bran new Billiard Table. Dinner Rs. 1-4; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinners served till late hours.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant,—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C. care of "Bombay Gazette."

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns Mazagon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-0 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-0 per case, at Bandora.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East Indian Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3. to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

PAY NOTHING.—A Guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity in English p. p. 100 Gratis. Post free on application to Vaidya Shastri MANISHANKER GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pasarmay, Jamnagar Kathiawar.

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TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the "SUPERINTENDENT" Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

DR. LAZARUS'S
SPLEEN PILLS
Have cured a thousands of cases of enlarged Spleen,
FULL DIRECTIONS GIVEN IN WRAPPER PREPARED (ONLY) BY
E. J. LAZARUS & Co.
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.
In bottles at Re. 1-4 each, Box and packing 2 as.

MR. APOTHECARY W.J. MONTGOMERY, Madras, Medical Establishment, writes:—You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, etc., in all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some, I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed."—Jalsa, Deccan.

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"SUPERIOR" 44" × 23" ..... Rs. 8 0 0 per doz.
"HANDSOME" 44" × 23" ..... " 7 8 0 " "

TOWELLING.

PLAIN WHITE 23" WIDE ..... Rs. 0 6 9 per yd.
RED STRIPED 19" " ..... " 0 6 9 " "

ELGIN MILLS, CO., CAWNPORE.

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4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA,
ALSO AT BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
JARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£110,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, CANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,01,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000; 00
Reserve Fund and
Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,288,424; 51

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
Hongkong.	Shangai.	Washington, D. C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL.—Frs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Ombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

L. COMBE,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND -	"	9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Port Arthur.	Kobe.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Muk den.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Bombay.
Honolulu.	Newchang.		

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

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A TEACHER for the post of ASSISTANT MASTER in the English School, at Murad, on a salary of Rs. 40 per month. A B. A. with Voluntary Mathematics or a B.Sc., given preference.

Apply with testimonials to the STATE KARBHARI, Janjira.

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SCHOOL MISTRESS for the G. I. P. Ry. School at Sholapur, Deccan, European or Eurasian, Church of England. Applicants must be either Matriculated or Certificated Teachers.

Salary Rs. 60—70 according to qualifications. Free quarters will be given if available, or in lieu thereof an allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem, plus Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem, for conservancy.

Address with full particulars of age and copies of certificates, etc.,

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Sholapur Ry. School Board, Lanowli.

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Well call over at once
A 1 Boots and shoes made to order at very moderate prices.
JOSEPH IVAN & Co., Professional Shoemakers, from the celebrated Andreas Neider of Vienna, 13, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

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MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 38, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF BUILDINGS AT NEW HANUMAN LANE.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m., the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

The materials of Buildings Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 82, 84-86 in New Hanuman Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 30th August, 1905.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY
No. 4, PO. BOX 8 & MELVIN STREET, FORT.

SALE OF SURPLUS AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES

1 Boiler of steam fire engine with fittings, Old shigram, Gunny Bags, Chairs, Canvas Hose, Lanterns, Coal, Ashes, etc.,

Under instruction from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, on MONDAY, the 4th September, 1905, at 2-30 p.m. consisting of gully traps, urinals, gunny bags, chairs, Iron scraps, C I and W I pieces, leather scraps, empty K O Hirrs, Rubber and Canvas hose, Powras, Pickaxes, Brass, Copper, enamelled ware, clocks, C. I. manhole frames, rammers, tools, wooden fish and mutton benches, water tanks, stone, grinding mills, &c.

Also on TUESDAY, the 5th September, 1905, and 2-30 p.m. at the Municipal Workshop, Pallan Road, near Crawford Market, consisting of one Boiler of steam fire engine with fittings W. I and cast iron scraps, gunmetal N S and drain cart bodies old shigram tyres, navos, rubber and canvas hose coal ashes &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

Bombay, 30th August, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder, opposite the Saluting Battery, in the Anchorage House, the very valuable and artistic design made to order dining, drawing and bed-room furniture by Dewji Kanji, Roberts and others Teacher's and venetian glasses, rich crockeryware, crown derby stoke pottery, desert set, Limoges tea set, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, velvet pile carpets, cabinets, almirah, marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, large size figures and majolica jardinieres with pots, rich flower vases and fancy ornaments, large icebox with refrigerator, fancy oil painting on glass plaques, best plated ware by Treacher and Reed and Barton, revolving tea stool, table and, mother-of-pearl fish knives and forks, hanging gas lamps and Ditmar's table lamps, large writing tables, screens, miscroscope with lances, very sweet tone ebonised upright grand piano by Soundy, in very good order, pictures and oleographs, mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiters, marble-top table and teapoys, fancy many-go-round, musical clock in glass dome parian figures and medicine chest, banjo by Seymour Dove, bronze figures, one English large marble clock by Royal Exchange, London, baba scrambulator, English mahogany box of (sandown) race game in leather line case by F. H. Ayres, London iron and wood bedsteads chest of drawers with mirror large screens latest design teapoys, 1 large majolica flower pot with figures, old China Jare Satsuma fancy flower vases carved sandlewood book covers cooking pots and sundry articles &c. &c.

The property of A. J. L. GUIMARES, Esq. Superintendent, Telegraphs.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT, and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong second hand victoria, in very good order.
1 grey Arab quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE

ST. LUKE'S
MIRACULOUS
EMBROCATION
The great Remedy for pain.
ACTS LIKE A CHARM Re 1.
SOLD BY
BEYNON & Co.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each,
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Polamhall, 2596 tons, Captain E Mahn, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Cardiff 29th July with a cargo of coal.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Ranold, 2285 tons, Captain C F Mackintosh, will sail to-day for Dunkirk and Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Rajah, 3634 tons, Captain J B Bullock arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 8th August, with a general cargo and coal.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Islami, 1604 tons, Captain Thomas Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, 17th August, with a general cargo and 98 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara, 1358 tons, Captain F Chappell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Buscreh 18th August with a general cargo and 20 cases opium and 11 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, 1319 tons, Captain C Ihle, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c, via Mormugao, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs and Miss Heath Mr R B Chinoy, Mr H D Aderianwalla, Mrs Gandevia, Mr Framjee P Doctor, Mr Ratanshaw Cowasjee, Mrs Fatma, Mariam, Kodsam, Fatma, Aisa, Lily Sooleman, Fatma, Mahomed Jand, Khatija, Messrs A Mahomed, D Mahomed, and C Kristnaswamy, and 380 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUG. 29.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Dito.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Soutou			The Captain.
Lonsdale	2343	Lee			M M & Co
Nowshera	1961	Farquharson			M M & Co
Umballa	3126		Hugili		M M & Co
Landaura	2 56	Moxon			M M & Co
Baron Ardrossan	377				W & A Graham & Co
Turkistan	603		Easton		E Latham & Co
Allanton	2775		Moryer		Greaves Cotton & Co
Aeythia	674		Cartes		F F C & Co
Zillah	2412		Rees		W & A G & Co
Oriental	3065		Lewellin	Aden	P & O
Aspatuliar	2866		Davies		F Muir & Co
Mutt'a	2936		Peck		M M & Co
Ismaila	38	Standing			M M & Co
Yadala	2164	G Hinge		Calcutta	30-8 M M & Co
Serbistan	1951	Davis			E L & Co
Palamhall	2596	M Mahn			P & O
Rajah	3634	Bullock			T M & Co
Jumna	987	Fenwick			M M & Co
Sanctoria	2317	Ward			Bo Co
Gan Singhji	1872	Sheriffs			S & P S N Co
Kapurthala	721	Cot'ush			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Sha.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Coquet	1855		T Walker Amsterdam	9-9	W & A Graham & Co
C&R	Prpmo	2269		Field	Rangoon	30-8 K Nixon & Co
G	Lhasa	941	Mc Iarmed		P Gulf	8-9 M M & Co
H	Haidari	1352	Mc Lorne		Ports	2-9 B & P S N Co
K	Ludhiana	2124	Hogarson		Calcutta	31-8 M M & Co
N	Cline Ranold	2 55	McIntosh		L'pool	30-8 F Muir
O	Sconnder	1673	Brebner		Mauritius	9-9 H S Sidick
P	Caithness	2222		At Hinson	Japan	31-8 T Morrison & Co
Q	Emile	1659	Riche		A'werp	9-9 W A Graham & Co

P D M D D

Puri	613	Ahmed		Janjira		31-8 Shpd & Co

H. W. P. D.

Sabarmati	551	Mohamed	N F		Shephd & Co
Imprasati	513	Mcha ed	M'Goa		31-8 Shpd & Co
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	K'chi	29	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Peninsular	2220		Valmer	Aden	9-9 P & O Co
2	Scindia	3753		brey		4-9 W & A Graham & Co
3	Clan Graham	1857	Whyte		Jedda	2-9 F M & Co
4	Iris	242		thoe	N F	M M & Co
5	Chusan	252		K-nrick	Coina	5 9 P & O
6	Coromandel	2753		ontford	China	19-9 P & O Co
8	Border King	2363	Dalton		L'pool	2-9 Rl Bombay
9	Wartburg	36 9		Schmidt	K'chi	2-9 Glade & Co
10	11 Knowsley Hall	2703		Mcke y	K'chi	1-9 K Nixon & Co
12	Egypt	4178		Dowell	London	P & O Co
14	Dwarka	759		LeGrand	Busreh	31-8 M M & Co
15	Lalpoora	272		Cole	P Gulf	19-8 M M & Co
16	Bulimba	1256		Kilpatrick	P Gulf	4-9 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Polamhall s	Mahn	Cardiff, July 29
29	Goalpara s	Chappell	Busreh, Aug 18
	Islami s	Hughes	Jeddah, Aug 17
	Rajah s	Bullock	Calcutta, A g 8

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Lalpoora s	Cole	Persian Gulf
	Reichstag s	Ihle	Zanzibar via M'Goa

The steamer Clan Clan Ranold, Captain Mackintosh, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Liverpool &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Graham, for Red Sea Ports
" China, for Trieste, &c
" Islami, for Jeddah, &c
" Seconder, for Mauritius.
" Knowsley Hall, for Liverpool via Karachi

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer, Golcunda, left Marseilles homewards on the evening of the 26th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacNeil, arrived at Suez on the evening of the 28th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Persia arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 28th instant.

The steamer Britannia passed Suez on Friday 25th instant and is due to arrive here on Wednesday the 6th proximo.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—121 bales wool The Bombay Company 225 cw wheat sweepins Hurri Kanjee; 51 bales wool Rampratabdi

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—200 cwt gum 9 cwt almonds W Lalljee 34 bales skins M J Joomabhoy and Co; 36 bales hides and skins Ewart Latham and Co; 18 cases mica Thos Cook and Sons; 12 bales carpets and 20 bales skins and hides W and A Graham and Co; 4 cwt gum Copal K M Miani

FOR HAMBURG.

Worthburg s—300 bales cottonfly Nensee Peerbhoy; 4000 cwt castorseed Volkart Brothers 500 cwt weedseed A H A Carim and Co; 17 bales hides and skins Meyer and Troscher 101 cwt gum V Madhowjee; 60 bales cottonfly J C Tadiwala; 1 bale cotton Ralli Bros; 12 cwt dry colour R Jiwandas

FOR VENICE.

China s—600 bales cotton A Blaschcek and Co; 1700 bales cotton 450 cwt castorseed Volkart Brothers; 999 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton Bamjee and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

China s—500 cwt myrabolams A H A Carim and Co; 150 cwt olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR FIUME.

China s—330 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 112 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Chusan s—100 b lesicotton Sassoon J David and Co; 120 cases condiments D M Wadia and Co; 50 bales twist M M Essabhoy.

Caithness s—6 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—800 bales twist R S N Talati and Co; 50 bales twist T. tal and Co; 700 bales twist N J Abraham; 50 bales twist M M Esabhoy; 2464 bales twist and 105 bales piece goods E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Chusan s—22 cwt gallnuts C M Bheemjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Emile s—110 bales cotton The Bombay Company; 51 bales cotton Hirjee Virdhur; 125 bales cotton fly and oily cotton K Visram and Co; 300 cwt rapeseed and 60 cwt wheat sweeping J Bamjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—2300 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers; 316 cwt coriandersced Gopaljee Pragjee; 10 cases lemongrass oil M A Patheria; 145 cwt suwa leaves R Jewandas.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUG. 28.

SECURITIES—			
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£90 1/2	=	+ 1/16
3 do. Rentes	99 3/4	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 3/4	=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£86 1/2	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	28 3-4	=	+ 1-8
2 months hence	28 1/4	=	+ 1/16
Spot in New York	62 1/4	=	+ 1-4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25'17	=	unchanged
Berlin	20'43	=	— 1-4
New York Demand	4'83 1-2	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	1 7/8 per cent	=	do
6 " "	2 3/8 per cent	=	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1/4 per cent	=	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 5/8 per cent	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	7-8 per cent	=	+ 1/4
7 day market loans	1 1/4 per cent	=	+ 1-8
SUGAR—			
German granulated 1st marks 11 4 1-2 J-A sellers flat			
RUBBER—			
Para Rubber 5 6 3 4 sellers			
WHEAT—Afloat for U K 2,070,1,000			
RAPESEED—			
Yellow Cawnpore 39 3 4 + 1-4 A.-S. sellers firm			
Brown 34 1-2 —1 A.-S. buyers firm			
LINSEED—			
Linseed Bold 40—3 8 A-S sellers easier			
COFFEE—			
Coffee in New York, 8 7/8			
ARRIVAL—			
Steamer—Maria Valiree			

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sales opened to-day, fair demand
Goat skins prime quality firm and 1 higher
Goat skins common prices barely maintained
Goat skins offered 1,51,000
Sheep skins offered 848,000

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. East Indian quiet. Manchester quiet. Total Sales 4,000. Spot 5 98 plus 13. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 13-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 7,000. Futures closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5'91	5'91	5'94
+13	+13	+11
Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan.	Jan-Feb.
5'96	5 9f	5'99
+14	+13	+11
Feb-March.	Moh.-Apl.	Apl.-May
6'03	6'02	6'02
+14	+14	+11

Receipts at U S Ports 11,000 bales
Do last year 13,000 do
Exports to Great Britain 24,000 do
Do. do Continent nil

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11'35	+ 20
Futures, month of Dec	11'23	+ 10
Do do, Mar	11'31	+ 18

a Advanced owing to reports of crop damage and to support by New Orleans Bull party.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 5-8	+ 1-3
Futures, month of Sept	10'93	+12
Do. do. Dec	11'17	+15
Tone at close	firm	

All East Indian cotton quotations are advanced 1-16d in Liverpool

Actual stock of cotton 7,38,000 Bales

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion, Rs. 4,57,248
Gold Coin, Rs. 4,50,020
Exss Coromandel from Australia

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m, on Monday, 28th August 1905:—

Cotton	528 bales.
Wheat	11,551 owts.
Linseed	4,158 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	317 do
Gingellyseed	177 do
Poppyseed	1,476 do
Groundnuts	189 do
Castorseed	1,581 do
Rice	31,057 do
Myrabolams	57
Cottonseed	12,755 do
Mowrasseed	2,491 do
Gram	747 do
Joowar	21,624 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, AUG. 29.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	... ...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	... ...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.		1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. 6 do. do. ...		1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ...		109 3-4
Ma cks 3 do. do. ...		138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ...		143
Shanghai 30 do. ...		199 1-2
Japan 30 do. ...		149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent, Tone steady.

Cash		99'6
1st Settlement	1st September	99'6
2nd do.	2nd October.	99'6

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 9th March		2 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	10th August	4 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	17th do.	4 do.
Bank of Madras do.	10th July	4 do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED,—Tone quiet,

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	6	14	0
Forward Sept.	7	1	6

RAPESEED,—Tone dull.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	5	0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready	7	1	0

POPPYSEED—Tone dull,

Ready	7	0	0

CASTORSEED—Tone quiet,

Ready	31	0	0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone quiet but steady.

Howree Khandeish ...	39	8	0
15 per cent Mixed ...	37	8	0

WHEAT—Tone steady.

White Delhi ready	4	13	0
White Pissi 85 per cent ...	4	14	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	4,000 bales
Imports	8,000 "

Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5'93	5'90	5'93
—1	—1	—1
Nov. Dec	Dec.-Jar.	Jan.-Feb.
5'95	5'87	5'98
—1	unchanged	unchanged
Feb.-Mar	Mar.-Apl	Apl.-May.
6'00	6'02	6'02
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged

COTTON.—The market at Colaba is closed to-day, as it is a Jain Holiday. The market is firm, for new crops, but buyers are scarce, and we hear of little doing. In the "Satta" bazaar prices are as follows:—

Bengals Fully Good Jan ..... Rs. 201 1-2
Broach M.-G. Fine Good March ..... " 259

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	steady
Surats	quiet
Good Dhowngur	5 1-2
The Manchester Market has been	quiet
2 1/2 per cent Consols	90 1/2
3 per cent Rentes	99 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	86 1/2
Bar Silver	28 3/4

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The following is the 80th report of the directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, which was presented at the half yearly meeting on August 19:—

The directors have now to submit you a general statement of the affairs of the Bank, and balance-sheet for the half-year ending 30th June 1905.

The net profits for that period, including dols 1,493,408,75, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to dols: 3,711,062'18.

The directors recommend the transfer of dols 500,000 from the profit and loss account to credit of the silver reserve fund, which fund will then stand at dols 8,500,000.

After making this transfer and deducting remuneration to directors there remains for appropriation dols 3,198,062'68, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of one pound and fifteen shillings sterling per share, which at 4-6 will absorb dols 922,222'22.

The difference in exchange between 4-3 the rate at which the dividend is declared, and 110 1-2, the rate of the day, amounts to dols 871,111.11.

The balance dols 1,702,728,85 to be carried to new profit and loss account. Mr. H. E. Tomkins, the Honourable Mr. W. J. Gresson and Mr. E. S. Wheeler having resigned their seats on leaving the Colony, the Honourable Mr. C. W. Dickson, Mr. G. H. Medhurst and Mr. F. Sallnger have been invited to fill the vacancies. Mr. H. A. W. Slade has been elected Chairman for the remainder of the year in place of Mr. Tomkins, and Mr. A. Haupt succeeded Mr. Slade as Deputy Chairman.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE BANK.

The directors' report of the Russo-Chinese Bank presented for the year 1904, at the general meeting at St. Petersburg on July 8 states:—The total profits for the year, deducting all expenses as well as interest due and after reserving for bad and doubtful debts, amount to Rbl. 3,009,385,25. Out of this sum the Board thinks it advisable to reserve Rbl. 1,500,000.—and to transfer this amount to the special fund created last year as a provision for losses in consequence of the war in the Far East. The Board of Directors also proposes to pay a dividend of 4 per cent and to transfer Rbl. 114,486,78 to the ordinary reserve funds; Rs. 334,517. 42 to pens'on and other funds, leaving a surplus of Rbl. 160,217'05.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. J. N. Tata's Liverpool friends, writing on August 10, report on the state of the cotton market as follows:—

During the week the question as to whether there will be a strike, or not, in the Lancashire Mills, has been in the forefront of discussion. We ourselves have all along maintained that it would be the height of folly on the part of employers as well as employed, to allow the strike to take place, when for the first time for a number of years, Lancashire is enjoying a period of undoubted prosperity, when printers for the greater part, are under contract at highly remunerative prices for a long time ahead, and when if our continental spinner friends will forgive us for saying so—a strike like this will simply mean that the immense quantity of lucrative business within reach of the Lancashire spinners will be at once transferred to their continental competitors, because of this we are thoroughly convinced, as we have said before, that the vacuum produced in the stocks of yarns and cloths throughout the world after five years of economy, will have to be filled. Therefore, in the regrettable event of a strike, it will not mean, to our minds any materi l reduction in the consumption of the raw material, but simply, a transference of the locality where it is l kely to be consumed.

We would almost say we should be glad if our spinner friends in Austria and France especially who are complaining so much, should reap the benefit of Lancashire's throwing away her chance. We think in this instance, the masters should give way, and we believe they will do so in the end. With regard to the crop, we have been glad to notice that, for the last day or two, accounts have been somewhat more favorable, but this is most highly n cessary in order to save us from an apparently impending disaster.

The news which reaches us from our well-informed American friends by mail is very distressing. For instance, a friend, who has exceptional sources of information at his disposal, writes to us on 28th ult:—"During the weak cotton prospects have again deteriorated in most sections. Excessive rainfall early in the week, or rather over Sunday, put the finishing touch to a crop disaster in wide areas of North Texas and Louisiana, while insects have become increasingly busy in Southern Texas, Georgia and S. Carolina. After the first of next month a perfect boll weavil howl will be heard from south, south-west and Central Texas, and flattering prospects will be ruined in a short space of time. I have on several occasions called your attention to the poor fruiting in sections where the plant had been favoured with good weather and had every appearance of health. Complaints of this nature are becoming increasingly frequent, and tend to confirm the idea that this is an off-year for cotton, quite apart from the deterioration brought about by excessive rains, and an unusual amount of insect pests." Another friend writes on 25th July:—"The complaints of too much rain in certain portions of the belt have continued during the past week, and it is certain that in Northern Texas, Northern Louisiana and Mississippi, and a part of Arkansas there has been entirely too much moisture, and that crop is in a bad condition. Prospects are particularly bad for long-stapled cotton and it looks now as if staple were going to be at a premium this coming season." Our friends must admit—and we think we may say this without boasting—that our American friends have really kept us well informed about the progress of the crop. The unfavourable news which we have been regretfully compelled to transmit for many weeks past has been borne out by each successive monthly Bureau report of condition, and we fail to see how we can expect anything but a very moderate yield, whereas we are still convinced that we must have 11,000,000 minimum if prices are to remain below 6d. Nothing could make us feel bearish unless we were to see the crop doing simply magnificently from now on, and bringing forth a splendid top crop. If this should not be the case, we maintain that we must see much higher prices later on. For the moment, perhaps, things are pending further developments more or less equally balanced and for a short while we may only see minor fluctuations. Any temporary weakness would however, to our mind, prove an excellent opportunity for purchases. Options:—M.-J., single 6'57 l., double 1'13d.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 29.

General rain has fallen in Assam and nearly general rain in Bengal and the Central Provinces, on the West Coast, in South, India and on the East Coast. Local rain has occurred in Burma, the United Provinces, West of the Sub-Himalayas, and East of Central India. Some showers have occurred in Bihar and the Deccan. The chief falls are:

Cherrapoonjee 9 inches, Dinajpur, 5 inches, Akyab and Murree 4 inches, Shillong 3 inches, Cuddapah 2 1/2 inches, Bangalore, Gauhati, Mymensingh, Dibrugarh, Lucknow, Sambalpur, Burdwan and Darjeeling 2 inches, Dhubri, Sangor, Mysore, Wellington, Chittagong and Salem 1 1/2 inches, Jalpaiguri, Silchar, Mercara, Calicut, Allahabad, Roorkee and Darbhanga 1 inch and Manipuri and Nowgong 1/2 an inch. Cloud has decreased slightly in the United and Central Provinces and increased in South India. Nearly general rain is probable on the Burma Coast, in Assam and Bengal and local showers in Bihar, the West of the Sub-Himalayas, East of Central India and the Central Provinces, on the West Coast and in the Deccan, on the East Coast and in South India. Some showers are possible in the interior of Burma, Chota Nagpur and the United Provinces.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	23 65	32 03	32 22	25 66
Tuesday 29th, August	0 12	4 25	0 23	0 21
Total	59 77	36 31	32 45	23 19
Total fall to 29th, Aug '04	35 51	37 76	37 13	30 71
Total fall to 29th, Aug '03	...	84 76	69 63	78 58

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	27th Aug. Inch.	and 28th Aug. Cents.
	0	6

G. I. P. RAILWAY,

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Friday, 18th August.

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	2	47	Khervadi	13	41
Hayer	11	51	Nasik	14	49
Nimhora	14	4	Devlali	12	1
Bodwad	12	87	Gaoti	50	30
Varangaon	10	99	Hotgi	3	65
Bhadi	17	99	Mohol	3	81
Jalgaon	17	47	Madha	3	77
Shirsoli	12	37	Barsi Junc	5	35
Bhusawad	13	83	Kem	5	13
Majgi	12	65	Jam	8	33
Pachora	13	74	Ponsivadi	5	18
Kajgaon	12	13	Diksal	6	9
Rajmane	15	91	Dhond	7	60
Chalisgaon	9	95	Talegaon	19	47
Naydongri	12	93	Lonavla	80	82
Nandgaon	9	55	Neral	70	4
Manmad	9	28	Kasara	35	22
Lasalgaon	8	28			

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY THE 29TH AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and unimportant. It is below normal over the whole area.

Winds are easterly or south-easterly at Mangalore, Cawnpore and Sirsa, while calms and south-westerly to north-westerly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind, Cutch and at Ajmer and Khandwa.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 7° in defect of normal at Indore and Amraoti and 5° to 9° in excess in the Punjab, Rajputana and at Jhansi Deesa, Sholapur, Cuddapah, Madras and Trichinopoly; minimum 5° to 6° in excess in the Punjab and at Jaipur. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost cloudless in the Punjab, Rajputana and the United Provinces and more or less cloudy elsewhere.

Rain.—There has been general rain along the West Coast from Cochin to Bombay and also in Berar and the Central Provinces. In the Madras Presidency, several stations report rain while there have been showers at Colombo, Indore and Allahabad. In all 27 stations had rain, the heaviest falls being 2'31" at Cuddapah 1'58" at Saugor, 1'08" at Calicut and nearly an inch at Allahabad.

Weather.—Showers are likely along the West Coast and also in Berar, the Central Provinces, the Madras Presidency and in Ceylon and over the Deccan. Monsoon conditions continue to be week generally.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

WILKINS—August 7, at Mainloongyi, Salween District Burma, of dysentery, Douglas Algernoon Wilkins, Siam Forest Dept, third surviving son of the late Capt A Wilkins, aged 36.

AN IDEAL TONIC.
Serravallo's Ferruginous Quinine Wine or Bark and Iron
Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Nerves, Regenerates the Blood, Pleasant to the Palate.
THIS AUSTRIAN TONIC WINE has no styptic Taste, does not disturb the Stomach or constipate the Bowels, and is especially useful to Convalescents, and to Anæmic subjects.
ITS PLEASANT TASTE makes it equally agreeable to children and to adults. DOSE for adults, a Liqueur Glass before meals, children half the quantity.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m, Sun sets, 6h. 15m, High water, 11-51m, Low water 5-17m, 5-55s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 30 p. m.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, special general meeting re Standard Time, 3-30 p. m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.
Byculla Club, half yearly general meeting 9-30 p. m.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay to-day at 5-30 p.m. The paper to be read: 'The Hindu god Ganesh," by Rao Bahadur Ranganath Sadasive Jayakar.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Pongola via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on the 1st September. Supplementary mails will also be closed at 7 p.m. on Saturday the 2nd Idem.

THEFT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Mr. N. W Kemp, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, sentenced Gulam Mahomed, a Mahomedan fireman on board the P. and O. s.s. Coromandel, to one month's rigorous imprisonment for committing theft on board the steamer, of four tins of preserved vegetables, on the 25th instant, valued at about Rs. 4-8, the property of the Company. Inspector Williams prosecuted. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Court was informed that similar thefts had occurred on two previous occasions on board the ship, and Mr. G. Holloway, Chief Officer, wished that an exemplary sentence might be inflicted upon the accused.

DARING ROBBERY IN BOMBAY.—Sulleman Megji, a Mahomedan shop-keeper, was on Monday evening going along Coppersmith Street with a bag containing Rs. 1,100 in his hand, when he was waylaid by a Mahomedan named Cassum Nanji, who snatched the bag out of Sulleman's hand and made off. Sulleman raised an alarm and chased Cassum, who was stopped by one Hurl Hunsraj, a townsman. Cassum rushed at Hurl with an open knife, Hurl, however, would not let him go, when Cassum threw the bag in his face and having released himself from his grasp, began to run away again. His progress was again arrested by another townsman who secured him and made him over to the Police. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Cassum was charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, by Inspector Wheatley, with theft. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE BENE-ISRAEL MUTUAL PROVIDENT FUND.—The eighteenth annual meeting of this fund was held on the 27th inst. at 121 Omerkarri when the directors, members and donors were present. Mr. Reuben Daniel Walwatker was voted to the chair, and Mr. Isaac Shalom Varulker read the report. The accounts were audited and found correct by Messrs. Judah Jacob and Benjamin Samson. The report was unanimously adopted. The balance sheet showed Rs. 939-15-9 to the credit of the Society. Messrs. S. Ezekiel and Jacob Benjamin were re-elected as Directors. The Chairman in his concluding speech impressed upon the audience the necessity of the existence of the above Sabha and urged that it was the duty of every Bene-Israel to contribute his mite to further the noble objects of the Society. After the usual votes of thanks the meeting closed.

ACCIDENTS IN BOMBAY.—Almost all the street accidents which occur in Bombay every day, are due to the Bombay people not using the footpaths, wherever they are available. Casibai, a Hindu woman, aged seventy, was walking along Charni Road on Monday evening, when she was knocked down by a landau belonging to one Bhaidas Thakordas. The off wheel of the carriage passed over the woman who died a few minutes after the occurrence.—Kustoorbai, a Hindu woman aged fifty, met with a similar accident at Falkland Road, on Monday evening. She was walking along the middle of the road, proceeding towards Grant Road when she was knocked down by a tram car coming from the opposite direction. She received a fracture of the right ankle bone. The driver of the car whistled to the woman who became confused and in attempting to get clear of a victoria coming from behind, she came in front of the car. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she has been detained.

Y. M. C. A. LANTERN ENTERTAINMENT.—Last evening, at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Apollo Bander, Professor F. A. North, of the New York University, who had lectured throughout America, and is now making a tour round the world, delivered a lecture before a fairly good audience on the Russo Japanese War, illustrated by many lime-light views, including scenes in Russia and Japan, war vessels, soldiers, armies, battles, work of the Red Cross, Russia's and Japan's military leaders, hospitals, funerals, etc. The lecturer spoke of the causes of the Russo Japanese War and compared the area, population, armies, resources and finances of Russia and Japan. He spoke of Japanese efficiency and of Russian inefficiency, of Japan united and of Russia revolutionary; and of what success or failure meant to each belligerent. Mr. North also referred to the Trans-Siberian Railway. He had been with the Chinese brigands whose conduct and modes of living were described. Upon the whole, the lecture proved a very interesting one.

BENEVOLENCE SHOWN IN THE COURT.—Mr. N. W. Kemp, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, tried at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, a case in which Inspector Coxen charged Santooba I, a Hindu woman, with begging for alms in a public place. It appeared that at about ten o'clock on Monday morning, when the Hon. Arthur Hill Trevor was passing along the Kalbadevi Road, he saw the accused begging on the road with a child in her arms. The child was in a most pitiable condition and was a picture of a living skeleton. On seeing this emaciated child Hon. Hill Trevor reported of it to Mr. Coxen who had the accused arrested. The Hon. A. Hill Trevor, who was a witness in the case asked the Court to send the child to hospital, offering to bear all the expenses himself for the child's treatment. The accused was convicted of begging and sentenced to seven days' simple imprisonment. With the consent of the accused, His Worship ordered the child to be sent up to the Cama Hospital where its treatment charges would be defrayed by Hon. Hill Trevor as he had generously undertaken to do.

DRIVEN TO DESPERATION.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Atmaram K shew, a Hindu, aged twenty, having no fixed place of residence in Bombay. The evidence showed that the deceased who had been in a destitute condition, jumped into a well situated in the compound of the Bombay High Court, on the night of the 20th instant. Policeman No. 131A, doing duty at the spot, on hearing the splash, ran to the well and seeing the water disturbed, jumped in. He kept the man above the surface of the water until a ladder and a rope were thrown into the well by the people who had been attracted to the spot. The deceased was then taken out, and, as he appeared ill, having swallowed a quantity of water, was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The next day he was charged before a Presidency Magistrate with attempting to commit suicide and the case was remanded, as he was not in a fit condition to stand his trial. He was discharged from hospital on the 22nd instant, and taken to the Esplanade Police Station. Here he refused to take any food and began rolling on the floor. Owing to his strange behaviour in the chowkey, he was taken back to the hospital, where he refused nourishment, became worse and died on Monday. Dr. Powell the Coroner's Surgeon, was of opinion that death was due to pneumonia caused by the deceased inhaling water into the lungs. The Jury returned a verdict of suicide in accordance with the medical evidence.

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Flannels, Serges, Tweeds, Broadcloths, Worsted Coatings, Riding Breeches Cloths, &c, &c. Also Blankets, Rugs, Putties, Horse Clothing, &c, &c, and Hosiery of every description including Sanitary Grey Underwear of the finest quality.

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SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

HYDROCELE in any form, RUPTURE, HERNIA, ELEPHANTASIS, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, are cured thoroughly by vegetable oils and Pills—price Rs. 10 for 20 days' treatment. Bleeding and Blind PILES, FISTULA, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum causing irritation and burning are cured without the least pain—price Rs. 4-8 for Ointment and Pills for 15 days. FATTY or WINDY BODY, the undue increase of belly and abdomen, waist, loin and all the other parts of the body of both male and female causing weakness and depression. Patients do not find rest under such condition and feel miserable. They can, to their surprise, find reduction in their size from 4 to 6 inches after 15 days' application of oil. Price of oil for 15 days, Rs. 4-8. SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and other obstinate diseases of uterus are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be—price of Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8. LEPROSY, Black and White, and BLOOD DISORDERS are cured by a well tried and infallible remedy, consisting of pills and ointment, which will give vigour to body and purity to blood, price for 25 days treatment, Rs. 10. DIABETES, and complaints akin thereto, are entirely cured by harmless vegetable pills. Pills for 15 days, Rs 6-8.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in the throat and chest, giddiness, vomiting, thirst, hiccough are safely relieved and appetite restore, price of pills for 15 days, Rs 4-8. All NASAL COMPLAINTS, Watery blood or pus discharges from the nose, causing obstruction to breathing are perfectly cured by an effective sneezing powder.

N. B.—The Medicines are free from mercury or any kind of injurious drugs. Upcountry patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and duration of the same for my guidance, Apply to Dr. V. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Tardeo Bridge near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl, Ground Floor, Tardeo, Bombay.

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NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY FOR LIGHT AND POWER IN BOMBAY.

A LICENSE to supply ELECTRICAL ENERGY to the public having been granted by the Local Government to the Brush Electrical Engineering Company, Limited, a supply of Energy will be shortly available in the principal streets and roads of the Fort.

TARIFF.

(1) The charges for Electrical Energy will be on the maximum demand (Wright) system.

(2) Readings of meters and indicators showing the maximum supply demanded will be taken once in every month.

(3) The Energy consumed will be charged for at the rate of 8 annas per Board of Trade unit for the first hour's use per day of the maximum supply demanded as recorded by the indicator whether for lighting or power all in excess of this quantity will be charged at the following rates:—

(a) For lighting purposes or for lighting and power purposes when on the same circuit—3 annas per Board of Trade unit.

(b) For power purposes only—1½ annas per Board of Trade unit.

A minimum charge of Rs. 9 per quarter will be made to the occupants on behalf of every house tenement flat or other premises, whilst connected to the Company's mains even if no energy is consumed.

Applications for supply must be made on a printed form which can be obtained at the Company's Office, Canada Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.

FRANK W. CHANTER,
Agent to the Brush Electrical Eng. Co., Ltd.

Dated Bombay, June, 8th, 1905.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30, 1905.

STATE CABLES AND IMPERIAL UNITY.

It is satisfactory to know that in approaching the consideration of the Pacific cable and its working, the Conference, over which Mr. Alfred Lyttelton presided, bore in mind that the enterprise was initiated not merely as a commercial undertaking, but also, and largely, for the purpose of promoting Imperial Unity. Keeping that object in view the Conference aimed at removing all possible sources of friction between the partner Governments and sought to accommodate such difficulties as arise in the spirit of reasonable compromise. The Pacific Cable, as the writer of the report of the Conference observes, being the first enterprise of the kind undertaken by a number of British Governments in partnership, it need occasion no surprise if, at the commencement of the enterprise, some questions should have arisen touching the obligations of the various partner Governments towards the common undertaking, but, inasmuch as they fully appreciate the far reaching political consequences attendant on the success or failure of the Pacific cable, it is hoped that the fullest possible effect will be given to the recommendations and suggestions of the Conference. In the case of New Zealand and all the States of Australia with the exception of New South Wales and Victoria, the Pacific cable obtained approximately in the years 1903 and 1904 the share of the total traffic between Australasia and the United Kingdom which was anticipated at the time when it was decided to lay the cable; but that in the case of the two colonies of New South Wales and Victoria, the Pacific cable has obtained a much smaller proportion of traffic than was anticipated, and this result is attributed mainly, if not entirely, to the fact that the Eastern Telegraph Company has been granted special wires and has been allowed to open offices in Sydney and Melbourne. Negociations have been entered into with a view to the immediate termination of the New South Wales agreement and certain agreements with other States, it being agreed that concessions should be made to the Company throughout all Australia, but for a limited term of years only. The Commonwealth Government represents that their agreement is more favourable to the interest of the Pacific Cable than the New South Wales agreement, inasmuch as the latter was one of indefinite duration, while the former can be terminated after a certain date by giving two years' notice in writing, but the Conference prefers immediate action.

The Conference desires equal facilities for the Pacific Cable Board, with those already afforded the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, provided that no arrangement be finally concluded without the approval of the Governments concerned, and there is reason to believe that an amicable arrangement will be arrived at in a short time. Sir Sandford Fleming, one of the members of the Conference, writing in anticipation of the report, shows that there is a widespread desire to secure a comprehensive means of cheap telegraphy between all the great self-governing British States throughout the world in the interests of trade, shipping, social and commercial intercourse, and, especially, in the interest of Imperial affinity and union. No argument, he says, has been advanced against the public policy of completing without loss of time the trunk line of telegraph cables advocated, of which the Pacific Cable constitutes the first great division, forming, as it does, a large portion of the whole system of State-owned cables at present projected. Sir Sandford brings forward a suggestion by the Ottawa Board of Trade that one line round the globe should be under the direct control of the State, to be used exclusively for Empire cables. Considering that the cable already does more than pay its way and only works half a day, it is proposed to apply the remainder of the day for the public advantage by the "free transmission of news under proper restrictions." Vested interests may object, but the cable will most probably be employed "in co-operation with a free Press to promote general intercourse and benefit the British people." As Sir Sandford Fleming puts it, before the days of telegraphy those who had emigrated to the Colonies anxiously awaited the arrival of ships with the mails and on the ship's arrival they greedily devoured the newspapers. The mail is now inadequate as a means of conveying news between places widely separated by the seas. The reader of to-day must have news of to-day. Few in Canada, it is stated, and still fewer in New-Zealand and Australia read the London papers which for weeks have been buried in a mail bag, and for the delectation of those who hunger and thirst after news the Press is to be affiliated with the Cable Service. It is an excellent idea and we regret that India cannot yet be included.

The proposal is that the service shall harmonise with the suggestions formulated by Sir Frederick Pollock and his friends in the appeal they recently made in favour of an Imperial Council combined with an Intelligence Department. Now it is felt that no more potent agency could be devised for "accomplishing the great patriotic purpose than an arrangement by which Cable and Press shall act jointly in advancing the Imperial cause. These twin agencies can undoubtedly be most helpful in disseminating knowledge and in initiating profitable discussions. They can remove very much of the ignorance which now obtains and make the King's subjects around the globe better acquainted with each other. There is no other conceivable means by and through which the various groups of British people, separated by the seas, can be brought speedily or more closely into terms of mutual relationship." All this is very true; but again the question of vested interests asserts itself. The experiment—it can only be a temporary arrangement at best—will be made at the expense of Reuter and other news agencies. The only one of those likely to benefit is the Australian Associated Press and it will score very heavily. Undoubtedly the greatest imperial need is a better knowledge of each other, and it cannot be gainsaid that before we can be expected to decide on any possible organic union in the shape of Imperial Federation we must first know and understand each other, and the more thoroughly that purpose is accomplished the easier it will be to realise the high ideal of Imperial Unity. So vested interests and possible opposition by the the news agencies notwithstanding, an Imperial Intelligence Department is contemplated which shall obtain for dissemination over the Empire accurate and unbiassed opinions on all subjects of general interest; the information so obtained being cabled to all parts of the Empire. Two hours a day, it is calculated would easily admit of of ten to twelve thousand words being transmitted weekly—a very goodly quantity, seeing that it would fill almost a couple of pages of our to-day's issue, allowing for the legitimate addition of headlines and spaces.

LIBERALS AND THEIR CHANCES. A list has been published showing the attendance, or at least presence, at Divisions of Members of the House of Commons during the recent Session. Such a list is of little value except as a record of the devotion of Members to the cause of their country whichever view they may take. There may always be good reasons why any individual member has a small record, but it speaks ill for the vaunted enthusiasm and self-asserted superiority of the Liberals over the Unionists that the Liberal Leaders, which is synonymous with all the occupants of the Opposition Front Bench, can lay no claim whatever to any great degree of zeal. Instead of a determined and continuous attack on the policy they have condemned, the Liberals seem to have taken it in turn to sit and growl just to remind the country of their existence. Out of three hundred and sixty-four divisions, "C—B" comes only in the second hundred, while many failed to attend at a hundred. It can hardly be held by them that they were doing better work elsewhere since they have shown by their desire for Office that the best work in their opinion is to overthrow the Government and commence a reign and policy of their own. Under these conditions it is interesting to note a forecast on what will be the Liberal majority, published in the July issue of "Coming Men on Coming Questions." In this article the author bases his statements on the ascertained result of the by-elections since the War and his forecast has been exceedingly accurate in the five elections which have taken place since his calculations were made. The exact reasonableness of his argument is a little vague as he takes as a premise that while, at the General Elections, the poll will advance 30 per cent, the Unionist poll will fall 7 per cent. On such an argument it is not hard to forecast of the future figures, especially by an accountant who does not fear the mass of figures the large number of constituencies will entail. What most concerns us is to see to what degree of correctness he has approached in cases in which the figures can be compared. In the five cases he has foretold the result with surprising accuracy. On a total poll of 37,000 he was only 0.36 per cent wrong in his calculation, which is quite close enough to allow his theory to be taken as a working basis when the strength of the next Government is to be ascertained. According to this theory there will be a Liberal majority of 256, the House being composed of 465 Liberals, Labour Members and Nationalists and 207 Unionists. It should not be forgotten, however, that internal disagreements in the Liberal Party and the lack of any Programme, except to harass, their opponents may do something to reduce very considerably this majority. It is almost generally held that the Liberals will be returned to Power, and it is, under certain conditions, desirable that it should be so. The Unionist Party has been in power so long as to become inert. The lighter work of being in Opposition may freshen them up, but the question is which of the many is to be the chief leader of the ruling party. It would not be an edifying sight to see the Government dissolve because they were unable to decide which was the best man to rule. To see how weak is the claim for Office, one has only to consider the want of Programme as evidenced by a contemporary, which referring to the action of the Tory Lords in refusing to allow electric trams to be run over the Thames Bridges, although allowing a line along the Embankment, says without the slightest intention of satire "every London elector who votes Unionist at the next election will be a traitor to the interests of the capital of the Empire." Perhaps so, but we think there are larger considerations for Parliament to be formed on than tram lines.

A NEW FOG SIGNAL. The problem of providing a safer land-fall for the sailor has long been one of the most fascinating for the inventor. Lighthouses and lightships have done much towards solving it, but in times of fog their warning of the fierce-fanged reef and treacherous shallow becomes practically useless. It is still supplemented by the sound signals which have existed ever since Sir Ralph the Rover fell a victim to his own treacherous silencing of the Arbroath bell-buoy. But the drawback of all sound-signalling apparatus which has hitherto been employed is that it is almost impossible in fog for a ship to locate the warning of danger. The sound seems to change places in the most bewildering manner, partly in consequence of the acoustic peculiarities of the atmospheric strata of varying density of which a fog-bank is composed,—and several disastrous shipwrecks have shown that the vessel which endeavours to steer by bell-buoy or foghorn is almost as likely to head into peril as out of it. Thus there is a great opening for the submarine signals which are described by Sir William White in the engineering supplement of the "Times" recently. These signals are propagated by a bell submerged in the water and picked up by a special receiver, with telephonic attachment, which can be easily fitted on any vessel. The experiments recently made by the German Admiralty conclusively show, in the opinion of so high an authority as Sir William White, that it is thus possible to locate the direction of the warning bell with considerable accuracy at a distance up to at least five miles. If this very important fact is confirmed by the more elaborate trials which are to be undertaken, it will be clear that a great advance has been made in the safeguarding of ships which approach the land in fog.

STANDARD TIME. THIS afternoon a fresh attempt will be made to induce the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to declare in favour of Standard Time. In view of this meeting, it is stated, the members have been canvassed in the hope of making them turn about face and rescind the resolution of two months ago. It was then stated that Bombay stood alone. Such was not the case and Calcutta is shown to be more strongly conservative in the matter than Bombay. The members to-day will have more latitude than they had at the last meeting, and it will be open to them if they wish to express themselves in favour of a Zone time which will equalise matters making Bombay just half an hour behind Standard time and Calcutta half an hour in front of it. This plan, applied merely to the two capitals, seems to find most favour with the mercantile community and next to leaving things as they are, it is the best plan to adopt. The attitude of the Exchange Banks is practically unchanged. The managers, it seems, are far from unanimous. Some of them say that banking hours are from 10 to 3 and they will continue to open at that time; so others may be forced to follow suit. However, it must be remembered that the Chamber of Commerce cannot do more than suggest an alteration in the business hours. They cannot lay down the law and so this afternoon's meeting may prove entirely futile.

THE British Fleet on its visit to the Baltic is being cordially received.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH is en route for the Straits Settlements.

A GREAT conference has taken place at Tokio with the Mikado as President. It is felt that the fate of affairs in the Far East depends on its decision. The Russian Reserves are being rapidly mobilized for service in Manchuria.

THE P. and O. steamer Tientsin, arrived at Singapore at daylight on August 29.

MR. STRACHEY, Agent, Assam-Bengal Railway, having been granted extension of leave on medical certificate, Mr. Vernon Woods officiates as Agent, and Mr. Berkeley as Chief Engineer.

MAJOR HAYES, Middlesex Regiment, is appointed Commandant of the Mounted Infantry School at Bangalore, vice Major Marsh, whose tenure expires on the 16th September.

IT is notified in the "Gazette of India" that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of a railway on the 5ft. 6in. gauge from Amritsar on the North-Western Railway to Patti, a length of 26·85 miles.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 15th July, amounted to Rs. 2,326, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 735. Total earnings from 1st July to 15th July, were Rs. 4,473, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 904.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway, for the week ending 15th July, amounted to Rs. 10,095, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,366. Total earnings from 1st July to 15th July were Rs. 21,297 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,737.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 15th July amounted to Rs. 2,919, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 467. Total earnings from 1st July to 15th July, were Rs. 6,289, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 153.

THE famine which is imminent in Russia ought to have an important influence upon the export of wheat from India. Unfortunately, however, the immediate future of this country is itself a matter of doubt, and it is impossible to say whether India will be able to take advantage of the opportunity presented to her by Russia's predicament. The difference which local famine conditions make in our wheat trade with other parts of the world is enormous. Thus in 1904-05, a normal year, the quantity of Indian wheat exported over-sea was 43,000,000 cwt., having a value of Rs. 17,90,61,000. Contrast with this the exports in 1896-97 or 1897-98 when the black spectre of famine stalked through the land; in the former the total export of wheat was but 1,911,000 cwt., and in the latter 2,393,000 cwt. Again in 1900, a year of bitter memories, the exports fell away to 50,000 cwt. valued at Rs. 301,000 only. There is, of course, a good deal of difference in the circumstances of India, then and now, but after making every allowance it is questionable if there will be this year any considerable margin available from which the deficiencies of Russia can be made good. In the present season much of the excellent crop has been blighted as it was coming to maturity by the unwonted circumstance of severe frosts, the expected yield being thus reduced by about one-fifth, and although the estimated yield of 7 1-2 million tons together with existing reserves gives a large surplus, this year's export trade is not likely to reach the level of 1904-05.

THE German reply to the French Government's proposals regarding Morocco has been a good while in incubation, and ought, therefore, to prove of some interest when its terms are made public. The most curious feature in connection with it is that in France it is believed that the necessity for the much-talked of Conference will be obviated. This course, if adopted, is certain to lead to a protest by the other Powers, as it would be dangerous to admit even by implication Germany's right to abandon an arrangement which she herself insisted upon so clamorously and in spite of the opposition of the other parties chiefly interested. There is a suspicion that the delay in delivering the German reply was due to sinister motives. In Paris it is firmly believed that the Berlin Government has shown the French reform programme to the Maghzen and should this fear be realised, the negotiations will be delayed still further, for it is recognised that the Sultan grows every day more unwilling to consider any reform. The French Memorandum indicated two directions for activity—police and finance. These two questions are regarded as of primary importance, the questions of Consulates, concessions, public works etc., admitting of easy solution. As to financial reforms, the Memorandum gave the French plan for the regular collection of taxes and Customs, and insisted on the urgent necessity of ensuring the regular payment of the salaries of officials, and especially of the militia.

A CHAT WITH MR. JOHN LONG.

"I COMMENCED publishing on July 23, 1887," said Mr. John Long, in the course of an interesting conversation I had with him this week "it was a Friday, which, contrary to the usual experience, I have always regarded as a lucky day. Indeed, although I am not superstitious, if I am bringing out what I consider to be a particularly good book, I always try to publish it on a Friday."

"And during the greater part of that period your output has been almost exclusively fiction, has it not?"

"Yes; it has only been in the last year or two that I have given much attention to general literature. There is a distinct fascination in producing fiction, perhaps from the fact that every volume one brings out is a speculation. No amount of experience can tell one what a particular book is going to do. And it is never safe to base one's figures upon what an author has achieved in the past, for there is nothing so variable as a novelist's popularity. To give you an instance—last year I brought out a book by a certain author, and Mudie subscribed 312 copies straight away. I produce another of his works this year and the order is only 104 copies. No explanation can be given of the drop. It may be due to some outside influence quite disconnected with the book trade. On the other hand, a marked change of style or subject may have a very detrimental effect upon an author's sales. I have known a difference of several thousands in the circulation of two consecutive novels by the same man, simply because the later one was on different lines. And yet writers always consider that their payments should be fixed in accordance maximum success."

"But still, I suppose, a reputation goes a long way with the reading public?"

"It certainly does with the trade in subscribing a book, but I am not so sure that it has so much weight with the public. Still, as I have said, in placing a new book, a well-known name has an advantage over a new author. Then, again, the position of a publisher counts for much. For example, I am associated with the production of popular fiction and hence a novel coming from my establishment carries with it a certain guarantee that it is worth reading. It would be different with many a young firm; the trade would not know what to expect."

"And you think that people are still willing to pay six shillings for their fiction?"

"A certain number are, if they cannot get it cheaper. For myself, I do not see how the price is to be reduced. In fact, I should like to see it increased, for what with the thirteenth copy, the heavy discounts, and the long credits, there is not much of a margin left. And remember that the cost of production has risen over thirty per cent. all round in the last twenty years."

"And how do you yourself find business in the colonies?"

"My Colonial libraries keep up fairly well, but, like everybody else, I am feeling the effect of competition." "Do the standard reprints injure the colonial editions?" "Not appreciably; I do not find that our kinsmen overseas have any marked predilection for the classics. They want rather something light and sensational—what may be called 'a good yarn.' The class of author they prefer is Nat Gould, whose books, by the bye, I have just arranged to publish. Yes, I shall continue the yellow-back form and the half-crown cloth of this author, both of which have a huge sale in the colonies."

"What is your general opinion as to the present condition of the reprint market?"

"In a pecuniary sense there is not much to be made out of it. I myself have a weakness for dainty reproductions of the great authors; it is a hobby of mine, and as long as I can get my money back I am content. But there is such a thing as giving too much for the price, as in the case of my Library of Modern Classics.' When people saw them displayed in a shop, they thought they were seven-and-sixpenny or half-guinea volumes, and, as no price is printed on the cover, they often hesitated to ask it. Still, I am continuing the 'Library of Modern Classics.' The next volume will be Tom Brown's Schooldays. The 'Carlton Classics' are, of course on a different level. They offer less for the money, but in a form which will appeal to all classes of book buyers. I am very sanguine as to their reception. Here you will see the three specimens of covers—the paper at threepence, the cloth at sixpence and the leather at a shilling, all net."

When I had expressed my genuine admiration of the charming little volumes, I led Mr. Long on to the subject of the sixpenny novel.

"It is a curious market," he observed, "in which over-production has had its inevitable result. The sixpenny reprint is just as popular as ever, and the public for it has not diminished. But the trouble is that the selection of volumes is so much wider. A few years ago one could be fairly certain of selling thirty thousand of a good story; now one has to be selling thirty thousand of a good story; now one has to be satisfied with a sale of fifteen thousand. Notwithstanding, I feel constrained to bring them out, and with a list like mine, comprising some fifty titles each volume helps the rest."

"I see that you have still a large number of six shilling novels to issue before the summer is over?"

"Yes, nineteen in all. I am doing quite a Summer trade this year. I believe to some extent in the holiday season for light fiction; and, then, books published now undoubtedly receive more attention from the reviewers. All the same, however, the Autumn is the best season, and always will be. People have returned from their wanderings, and are prepared to settle down to the long evenings at home. Good reading becomes a necessity."

"And do you think that booksellers could be induced to stock more freely, say, by the sale or return system?"

"Possibly, but I am convinced that 'sale or return' is an impracticable system for a publisher. As it is, if he be well established, the very fact of his publishing a book is recommendation, and he spends perhaps three or four hundred pounds in producing and advertising it. He can hardly be expected to take all the risk. Now, how would he stand if he sent out an unlimited supply on sale or return? He might send a thousand copies to Edinburgh, which would not sell, and have the same number subscribed in London, which might be exhausted. In the latter instance, repeat orders would be sent in. What is he to do? He cannot suddenly call in his Edinburgh supplies. He is obliged go to press with a fresh edition, and finally will be landed with the surplus stock from the others centres. Or it may be vice versa, for local influences play an important part in the destinies of books. To sum up, publishers would require enormous warehouses for their stock, and booksellers would never be able to find room for the mass of stuff which would be sent to them, for a good position in any town means a high rent, and a flourishing bookshop cannot be conducted in a back street. No; the systems would mean a revolution of all existing methods in the publishing trade."

"Even more disturbing than the threatened 'Trust?'"

"I have no belief in the Trust.' On that point I agree with the view expressed in the Publisher and Bookseller, that the profits of the book trade are not large enough to tempt the great financiers."

"To come to more personal details. Mr. Long," I said, rising to depart, "what have you moving just at the present moment?"

"Well, 'A Lost Cause' has commenced in a most encouraging fashion. It only appeared last Wednesday week, and already the whole of the first edition has been taken up. In view of the exceptional success of Guy Thorne's "When it was Dark," I need hardly add that the edition was a large one.' Bibliophile.

The friends of Mr. W. Parsons, Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, will be interested to learn that his son, Mr. R. Godfrey Parsons, of Magdalene College, Oxford, has taken a first class in the Final Honours School of Literæ Humaniores. Mr. Parsons was head of Durham School before going to Oxford.

APPARENTLY coffee is only cultivated in two districts in Burma, viz., Bhamo, where there are said to be sixty acres, and the Lower Chindwin, where there are five. Toungoo, which used to be a coffee-producing district on its hills, Thandaung and Leiktho, is not now credited with even a single acre. The coffee plant grows well in nearly every district in Burma, but the cost of labour is so great that few people care to undertake coffee planting as a speculation.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

CONFERENCE AT TOKIO.

RUSSIAN RESERVES MOBILIZING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUG. 28.

Reuter wires from Tokio that a prolonged Conference of members of the Cabinet and the elder statesmen took place this morning. Subsequently the members of the Cabinet and the statesmen proceeded to the Palace where the deliberations were continued under the Presidency of the Emperor.

It is believed the result of the Conference will determine the issue of peace or war.

LONDON, AUG. 29.

It is reported at Portsmouth U. S. that Japan, last Thursday, offered President Roosevelt to waive the indemnity or reimbursement and refer the question of price for half of Sakhalin to arbitration.

This was misunderstood at St. Petersburg and hence the delay in the negotiations.

LONDON, AUG. 28.

The extensive mobilization of Reservists at Riga and Windau and other centres is considered significant.

LONDON, AUG. 29.

The Tsar in a Ukase, dated 19th instant, ordered the mobilization of the forces by thirteen Governments in order to reinforce the Army in the Far East, and this is now proceeding.

THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE BALTIC.

A Cordial Reception.

Crowds of excursionists visited the Channel squadron, yesterday, at Swinemunde. The crews landed.

Cordial toasts were exchanged at a banquet in the Kurhaus which was attended by the British and German Admirals.

HEAVY FAILURE AND SUICIDE IN PARIS.

Suicide of Well Known Financier.

A sensation has been caused in Paris owing to the suicide of M. Cronier, the financier. The rash act was the result of disastrous speculation in sugar. The liabilities are estimated at two and a half millions sterling.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.

En Route for the East.

LONDON, AUG. 28.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, on the 16th instant, left New York for Vancouver en route to Singapore.

REPORT ON EXPLOSIVES AND OIL INSTALLATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 28.

The annual report, for the last year by Major Muspratt Williams, Chief Inspector of Explosives in India, is published. It gives particulars about the various magazines and their inspection, also regarding petroleum, petrol and acetylene installations. Major Muspratt Williams is of opinion that while the main bulk oil installations in the principal centres are on the whole fairly well looked after many of the small bulk oil installations, especially at railway stations, are in a very undesirable and even dangerous condition.

ACTIVITY OF THE PATHANS.

ANOTHER RAID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, AUG. 29.

Another small raid from across the border into British territory took place last Thursday night. The raiders consisted of some sixteen men The gang rushed the Suliman Khel village in the Bannu District, looted a Hindu's shop, wounded a woman and got away with some clothing and jewellery.

A village pursuit party was organised and followed up the retreating gang as far as the Simand Pass where the robbers dropped the clothing they had looted and distanced the pursuit, none of them being recognised by the villagers.

WORRIES OF TELEGRAPHING.

R FORMS ASKED FOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 29.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has been addressing the Director General of Telegraphs, regarding a delay which is alleged to frequently occur in obtaining the repetition of telegrams particularly in cases where a code is used. The complaint is also made that calls for repetitions are more frequent than they used to be and the request for the introduction of a machine which will type messages direct from the transmitter is renewed.

With regard to the latter the Director General says that the matter is under consideration.

CHARITY AND A LAW SUIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 29.

A suit is being filed on behalf of the Doveton College, Calcutta, for the sum of three lakhs left by the late Mr. Lawrence Augustus D'Souza for the education of indigent East Indian children.

LORD CURZAN'S RESIGNATION.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 28.

The following telegrams have been received by the Private Secretary to the Viceroy :—

From the Rajah of Venkatagiri, President, Madras Landholders' Association :—"Please convey to his Excellency, the Viceroy, my humble expressions, on behalf of the Madras Landholders' Association of the deep regret at his Excellency's resignation, of office. The Association feels extremely grateful to his Excellency for his benevolent sympathy, always shown towards the interests of the landed aristocracy of India and especially of this presidency."

From the Secretary, United Planters' Association of South India :—"The following resolution was carried by acclamation to-day by the United Planters' Association of South India at the annual General meeting :—This Association now assembled wishes to express its regret at the retirement of his Excellency, the Viceroy, and to convey its sympathy for the circumstances which have rendered his resignation necessary and would take the opportunity of expressing its thanks for the consideration and help he has rendered the planting community on many occasions, and notably with reference of the passing of the Indian Tea Cess Bill, for the active support rendered in connection with the reduction of the tea duty and for the formation of the Department of Commerce and Industry."

From the Master, Bombay Trades Association :—"Members of the Bombay Trades Association deeply regret your Excellency's resignation and desire to record their high appreciation of your service to India."

From Rev. Father Sewell S. J., Manager, St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly :—"The Trichinopoly Branch of the Madras Catholic Indian Association desire to express thanks for the benefits of your Administration, deep regret at your resignation and profound sympathy for yourself."

The Behar Planters' Association, Limited, Muzafferpore have sent the following letter to Colonel A. H. M. Edwards, Military Secretary to his Excellency :—"Sir, we the members of the General Committee of the Behar Planters' Association on behalf of the Behar planters have the honour to ask you to convey to his Excellency Lord Curzon the expression of our most sincere regret at his Excellency's resignation. We have the greatest admiration for one who has so thoroughly proved he has the courage of his opinions. We recognise the honesty of purpose that has underlaid the work that he has done for the people of India. We desire to express our gratitude for the great interest that he has taken in agriculture and especially for his kind efforts on behalf of the indigo, sugar and cotton industries. Should his Excellency and Lady Curzon ever revisit Behar, they will always receive the warmest and heartiest of welcomes and in giving expression to our sympathy we wish him renewed health and a safe return to the Old Country. Sd. Sir William A. Cox."

A PROGRESSIVE RAILWAY.

BIG GRANT FOR NEW STOCK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 29.

To meet the increasing demands of the traffic of the North-Western Railway, the Railway Board have sanctioned, some months ago, the provision, during next three years, of 125 locomotive engines and 1,600 wagons for that railway. The first instalment of 40 engines and 215 wagons has already been ordered and Rs. 35 lakhs have been allotted for expenditure on this stock during the current year. Funds will be provided for the balance in 1906 and 1907.

CHEATING AN ENGLISH LADY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 29.

To-day before Major Field, Cantonment Magistrate, Wamanrao Bhai Tuakar, a Hindu broker of Bombay, stood charged with having cheated Miss Isabella Everett, a young English lady, under peculiar circumstances. The facts as alleged by the complainant are that in May last, the accused lent Miss Everett Rs. 800 on a promissory note and in June filed a suit against her in the Bombay Small Causes Court, the debt having already been liquidated by three payments in June. Despite the payment, the suit was heard and a decree passed against the complainant who came to Poona with her household property and two horses including one race horse. The horses and the property are now lying in Court. Hence the charge of cheating.

A HORSE-OWNER IN TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 29.

Govindjee Lalljee, a horse owner well known in racing circles at Bombay and Poona to-day surrendered to a warrant issued by the Cantonment Magistrate charging him with cheating. The accused, it is alleged, cashed a cheque for Rs. 1,000 at Jamnadas, banker, and left for Bombay. On Wednesday the cheque was dishonoured by the bank of Bombay.

MOTOR COLLISION CASE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 29.

An interesting motor collision case, D. D. Deputy, a Parsee, vs. Stewart, Photographer, is now proceeding before Rao Bahadur Gupte, Small Causes Court, Judge, for cycle damages. The facts of the case are that on the evening of 4th May last while the complainant's nephew and servant were riding on bicycles along East street, Stewart's motor car it is alleged came up from behind and dashed against the bicycles in a rash, negligent and careless manner thereby causing damage to the extent of Rs. 350. The case is proceeding.

THE R. F. A. MOUNTED SPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 29.

The Royal Field Artillery stationed at Kirkee held their annual mounted sports this evening in fair weather. The attendance was very large, H. E. Lord Lamington being present. An unfortunate accident occurred to Corporal Brown of 40th Battery. His horse threw him over before the jump in the Victoria Cross race. He was badly hurt and was taken to Colonel Fook's hospital.

Schooling for horses in hurdles, coming next Saturday, was up to-day. The going was splendid as some fast schools were to be seen. Jean Bart and Firewater took the first jump indifferently and at the third hurdle both fell. Lansdowne on Jean Bart fell badly; while Captain Casson on Firewater having been hurt badly in the fall was carried to the Sassoon Hospital.

Then Testwood Corrie Roy and Madeira went for the 1 1/2 miles gallop. This came off very fast. Testwood won; Casson having bruised his chest went home.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

BENGAL CHAMBER ON THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT'S JURISDICTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 29.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed another letter to the Government of India in the question of the maintenance of the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court over the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. They want an assurance that the High Court will continue to exercise its existing jurisdiction.

To meet the contingency the Committee urge (a) that if so recommended by the High Court, the needs of the new province should be met by a suitable modification of the English Circuit system whereby the Calcutta High Court would depute its Judges to visit periodically the capital and other populous centres of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The Judges, so deputed, would exercise locally, but in name and with authority of the High Court the jurisdiction now exercised in Calcuttta in respect of the territories in question; and (b) that if the jurisdiction of the High Court should ever hereafter be altered as regards the new province, it should not be displaced by a Chief Court but by another High Court possessing a constitution and a status invested with jurisdiction and powers similar to those of the Calcutta High Court. But that such a new High Court should not be established, save on the recommendation of the High Court of Calcutta or as a result of the finding of a Royal Commission.

THE WRECK OF THE BIHARA

ALL PASSENGERS SAVED; STEAMER ABANDONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 29.

The steamer Pentakota arrived in port this morning with three hundred of the Bihara's deck passengers and her native crew and a quantity of moveables of the stranded vessel which has been abandoned. Transhipment operations were carried out by the life boats of the several steamers standing by, and was rendered very difficult by strong currents sweeping round Alguada Reef. The officers of the Bihara are expected by the Bancoora, and this and the Minto are bringing the remainder of the passengers. The Bihara grounded at 10-30 o'clock on Saturday morning, and sent five boats with passengers to Diamond Island, and two with women and children to Alguada Light-house. The s.s. Ras Bera was the first vessel to heave in sight on Sunday morning and render assistance. The s. s. Pentakota followed, and then the R. I. M. S. Minto, the s.s. Bancoora and the Tug Plawga. The transhipment of passengers commenced on Sunday morning and was completed at noon yesterday.

DEATH OF A BANIA INAMDAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, AUG. 29.

Yesterday the city of Broach was thrown into deep mourning by the sad and sudden death of young Desaiji Vishnuprasad Kalayanraiji. He was 17 years old and was married only six months ago. He died of typhoid fever after a week's illness. Sympathy for the bereaved Desai family is wide spread and heartfelt. Shops in the bazaars are closed and business in all quarters is suspended. The funeral which was largely attended represented all castes. He was an Inamdar of Kalam Timbi Verwada. He represented a very old aristocratic family which originally received grants from the Mogul Emperors who raised it to the rank of Palakhinashin family. The Desais were held in honour by the Peshwas, Sindhia and the Gaikwar. The British Government also generally confirmed the grants and privileges conferred upon the Desais by the Moguls and Peshwas. The deceased was one of two Palkhinashins to be found in the presidency. He was a premier citizen of Broach and was the respected leader of the Hindu community. He was deservedly popular and had a bright future before him. The tidings of his untimely death will be received with feelings of sorrow by his many friends in the Bombay Presidency.

NEWS LATER THAN MAIL.

THE VISIT OF THE FRENCH FLEET.

AT THE ALHAMBRA.

London, August 12th.—A popular entertainment was tendered the French sailors at the Alhambra last night.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE QUEEN.

In the presence of the Lord Mayor of London, Vice-Admiral Caillard yesterday laid a wreath on the tomb of the late Queen Victoria, at Frogmore.

PARLIAMENTARY LUNCHEON.

London, August 13th.—Admiral Caillard and one hundred and thirty French officers were entertained yesterday at lunch, in Westminster Hall, by members of both Houses of Parliament.

Mr. Balfour, proposing the toast of "The French Navy," said that that gathering was the harbinger of a world-wide peace, of which the warm perpetual friendship of England and France was the guarantee. Both countries, in the future, would be able to feel that their world interests were identical.

A MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.

COLONEL H. W. BOYD of the St. George's Hospital, met with a serious motor-car accident at Mahaluxmee Vellard on Saturday evening last. It appears that about 7 o'clock in the evening, Colonel Boyd in company of two friends was driving up the Vellard in his motor-car, when a hack victoria suddenly crossed him almost at right angles. An attempt was made to swerve off to avoid the collision without success. The motor-car struck the hind wheels of the hack conveyance with such a force, that it tilted right over, precipitating all the occupants on to the road. The two gentlemen escaped almost unhurt, but the Doctor was badly bruised about his forehead and right ear and his right arm was much hurt. He is progressing favourably and will be out shortly.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, which is expected here on Friday next, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Anderson, Miss J
Angell, Mr R H
Ardagh, Miss M E
Biedermann Mr P
Brett, Hon Mr Justice
Cope, Mr W
Cohen, Miss R N
Clarke, Mrs M
Cuma, Mr S K B and Miss
Dobree, Mr O E
Gundry, Mr V
Goldspink, Mr and Mrs
Gabbett, Miss
Gordon, Mr S R
Hosein, Mr H H
Kenrich, Mr J
Kirkbride, Miss A
Kills, Mr C E
Kanga, Col
Marillier, Miss
Nawab Nadia Jung
Shepherd, Mr H W
Tonge, Mr S and Mrs
Wysman, Mr M G
Ward, Mr D

FROM MARSEILLES.

Burge, Lt K
Christie, Mr G F
Carleton, Lt H E
Cole, Capt A T
Carr, Mr A C
Comber, Mr H J
Dalal, Mr R D and Mrs
Forske, Mr J M
Garrett, Mr
Handcock, Mr E F
Harris, Miss H
Jervis, Mrs E O
Lye, Maj R C
Lampard, Rev J
Mehta, Mr H M
Newland, Maj F R
Nanton, Lt-Col H C
Onract, Mr F H
Pepys, Mr G L
Pearson, Mrs A A
Prideaux, Mr R A
Russell, Mr C
Robinson, Mr L J W
Shuttleworth, Capt A R B
Sandwith, Lt-Col J R
Tritton, Major
Walsh, Mr G W
Webster, Mr S W

FROM BRINDISI.

Bell, Major C
Gilpin, Mr E P
King, Lt-Col H T
Leighton, Capt P

SANGLI NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SANGLI, AUG. 25.

DURING the last four weeks or so the work of introducing inoculation into the Sangli State has been slowly making progress. Up-to-date in the Miraj Prant Taluka alone over 3,800 people have been inoculated without one single untoward incident. One of the villages thus inoculated has since been attacked by a very virulent epidemic of plague which, though much to be regretted for the loss of valuable life, which has ensued, gives us results in favour of inoculation, which may well make all opponents of inoculation heartily ashamed of themselves. The village is a small one, with a population of some 490. Of these 125 have been inoculated, leaving 275 un-inoculated. Among the inoculated there have been 5 attacks and 1 death, among the un-inoculated there have been 40 attacks and 22 deaths. I think these figures speak for themselves and I make a present of them to those noble patriots who in the columns of the Native Press rant and rage at the thought of inoculation.

On the 22nd instant, our cricket team journeyed to Satara and played a two-day match against the local team. Satara won the toss and going in hit up 104 for their first innings. The Sangli innings opened with disaster and 4 wickets fell for 17 runs. A change then came over the scene and a grand stand by Gokhale, who played a magnificent innings of 84 not out, and Khadilkar carried the score to 105. Subsequently when their score stood at 156 for 5 wickets, Sangli declared their innings closed. The second innings of Satara was from first to last a mere procession, and thanks to the splendid bowling of Dixit, the whole side were out for 44, leaving Sangli victorious by an innings and 8 runs.

BIJAPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, AUG 27.

THE weather has passed through a complete change at last. The violent winds of July are over, and since August began there have been several good falls of rain in all talukas. The weather first tried to change to its later monsoon aspect but gave up the attempt as premature. Usually northerly winds do not come before September. The last move has been to very chilly winds and clear autumnal appearances. The hope of early crops had been already abandoned before these changes, in some talukas; in others where they were sown early, survived, and have an assured prospect of success now. Luckily there are more successful talukas than failures. The recent rain has been timely for sowings of cotton; it remains to see how widely it has proved sufficient. It will be hard if what has been sown is not carried through by the late rains, which are usually assured.

Visitors to Bijapur have, like the rain, come rather late in the year, but have come at last altogether. Like a seaside resort at home, we depend much on our visitors, for the life and novelty of things, in such a small place. We are never disappointed for long, and we are thankful to the old dead walls which bring living friends. So also we bless the damp fields which confine our rides mainly to the road because this means that we are at peace about our friend the rayat.

Lately we have had visits from our Postal Superintendent, and Superintendent of Land Records, besides the Director-General of Education, to give them chronological precedence; not to mention a padre, some Bombay gentlemen, and last and best, friends from our next-door neighbour Sholapur.

It is not for us to entertain these angels with sports and gymkhanas, as a larger station can do. We can only make them welcome to the daily amusements of the club and billiard room, and try to indicate the favourite hunting grounds of our national game the black buck.

But we can learn much from the visitors, to whom we profess to be showing our "lions," the wonders of an architecture of which the practice is extinct. They teach us more and more about the too familiar beauties of surroundings to which we quietly become callous.

SAILANA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAILANA, AUGUST, 26.

Mr. L. P. Mehta, the Judge, returned from leave on Tuesday last. Khan Bahadur Hormusji Adarji Patel, the late Dewan Sahib of Bansda State in Guzerat passed through here en route to Bansvara Mewar to see his son as he is ill there.

The State religious pandit Mr. Durgadattji returned from Lahore where he had been to attend marriage ceremonies of his nephew. In Punjab, he says, there has been a great cry for rains and the heat is terribly intense.

It is reported that the plague has broken out at Rutlam and a couple of cases have proved fatal.

Weather has been very indifferent for the last eight days. Though the sky remains cloudy in course of the day, some times in the morning and occasionally in the evening, it does not rain, the wind dispersing the clouds. More rain is urgently wanted. The total rainfall up to date which is about 13 fifteen inches is not even half of the average yearly rainfall. Of late sickness in the town is on the increase, principal prevailing diseases being sore eyes, colic, fever, and skin diseases.

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

A meeting was held at Messrs. W. B. Green & Co's Rooms, Apollo Bunder, on Monday night to draw the ties for the Rovers' Tournament which commences on Friday with the following result :—

FIRST ROUND.

1	Seaforth Highlanders (white; yellow shield)	vs.	Leicesters (red and white, black collar)
2	Rovers, Bombay (black and white)	vs.	13th Hussars (black and white stripes)
3	R F A, Ahmednagar	vs.	Royal Scots (black; white crest)
4	R F A, Kirkee. (white)	vs.	Y M C A, Bombay (white red band)
5	Cheshires (amber and red)	vs.	R F A, Nusserabad (red and white stripe)
6	East Lancs (red and white with fleur de lis)	vs.	R G A Bombay (blue; red collar)
7	Bombay Gymkhana (white; black and yellow bands)	vs.	Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (green with yellow band)
8	York and Lancs (red and white in quarters)	vs.	Yorkshires (green)

SECOND ROUND

9	Winners of No 1	vs	Winners of No 4	
10	Winners of No 6	vs	Winners of No 2	
11	Winners of No 7	vs	Winners of No 3	
12	Winners of No 8	vs	Winners of No 5	

SEMI-FINAL

13	Winners of No 11	vs	Winners of No 9	
14	Winners of No 10	vs	Winners of No 12	
15	FINAL			

In the event of it being necessary to replay any of the ties on account of drawn games they will be played off the following evening instead of the morning, a change which will be equally appreciated by players and spectators.

THE CALCUTTA RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA XV.

THE Bombay Gymkhana have entered a team for the Calcutta Rugby Football Tournament which commences next month. The team will be composed as follows :—Messrs. H. L. Pope, back; P. F. Fischer, D. H. Brand, Sutton, and Holme, three-quarter backs; Thewles and Kennedy, half-backs; Mansergh, Montgomery, Jupe, Cadell, Ainslie, Watson, Annesley, and Gannon, forwards. The team can hardly be regarded as a representative one in the absence of Messrs. C. M. Ward, Baker, Butcher, Blair, Arnot, and Mackay, but should for all that render a good account of itself.

WHILE a football match was being played at Peshawar between teams of the Police and Transport Corps, the players began to fight and eventually attacked each other with lathis, several players receiving more or less severe injuries. The advantage lay with the police, but the combatants were separated. On the way home the police were overtaken by a large number of the Transport Corps and received a severe beating. This brought their comrades to the rescue, but the officers of both parties were not long in arriving and put a stop to the fight.

THE PREVENTION OF PLAGUE.

GRANTS TO IMPOVERISHED MUNICIPALITIES.

THE following correspondence on the subject of granting aid to Municipalities impoverished by expenditure on plague measures has been published together with extracts from speeches on the subject made by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale and the Hon. Mr. Baker :—

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., dated 19th April :—"I have the honour respectfully to invite the attention of Government to the discussion of the question of financial assistance to Municipalities in this Presidency, which formed part of the recent budget debate in the Supreme Legislative Council. I refer particularly to the remarks of the Honourable Mr. Gokhale, and to the answer given to him by the Honourable the Finance Member (Mr. Baker, as contained in the extracts from their respective speeches hereto appended for ready reference.

The matter is one on which I have for a long time past felt strongly, more particularly with regard to the municipalities in my own division, which appear to be the ones principally affected, but also in my capacity as an ex-officio Member of the Sanitary Board with regard to the Presidency generally. The general stagnation of sanitary enterprise throughout the Presidency, due apparently to a general absence of funds, has been a matter of serious concern to the Sanitary Board. I append in this connection a circular letter dated the 4th February 1904, which was addressed last year by the Board to all Commissioners on this point. I may add, in regard to this division, and, as I am given to understand, to a greater or less extent elsewhere also, that over and above the impossibility of financing large sanitary schemes, the ordinary every-day conservancy arrangements of many Municipalities have seriously deteriorated owing to the ruthless economy with which establishments have been cut down in order to provide a fund from which interest on debts and instalments of capital can be paid off.

I am conscious that I am dealing in generalities whereas no appeal for financial aid can hope for success unless supported by definite facts and figures. But I trust I may be pardoned for seizing the opportunity of the few days for which I have returned to the charge of the Central Division in order personally to represent to Government my strong sense of the generally unsatisfactory condition of things at present existing, and of the pressing need for the application of a suitable remedy. I have in my mind a number of specific instances of the state of things to which I refer; but the short time at my disposal does not admit of my presenting any of them in proper statistical form. What I would now venture to ask of Government is a general expression of their willingness to afford financial relief, so far as may be practicable, to any Municipality for which a sufficiently convincing case can be made out. It will then rest with my successors to take up in detail the case of such individual Municipalities as they may deem deserving of it.

I would follow the Honourable Mr. Gokhale in placing first in order of urgency the question of relieving impoverished Municipalities, so far as may be practicable, of the burden of indebtedness due to expenditure on plague measures incurred on their behalf. When everything necessary and practicable has been done in this direction, the further question of grants in aid of specific sanitary works may well be considered. I would at the same time specially commend to the consideration of Government the Honourable Member's suggestion as to making the writing off of loans conditional on the expenditure of corresponding amounts on works of permanent utility. This should ensure the necessary impetus being given to sanitary progress.

The speech of the Honourable Mr. Baker has gone far towards clearing the air. Hitherto there has been rightly or wrongly, a general impression that the difficulty lay in the powerlessness of a sympathetic Local Government to melt the stony heart of the Supreme Government. And it was in the hope of inducing Government to make a special appeal to the Government of India and at the same time possibly of strengthening their hands in so doing, that the Sanitary Board, after full deliberation, began taking up the question last year. Now on the other hand we have from the Government of India a public assurance of its sympathy with our impoverished Municipalities, coupled with an intimation that it is the Local Government with which now rests both the disposal of the question and the means of disposing of it in a liberal spirit. As one of those who were privileged to listen to the speech to which I refer, I was profoundly impressed by its encouraging tone; and I trust there is no impropriety in my asking Government, on their part, for a general assurance of their readiness to give their favourable and sympathetic consideration to any specific cases of hardship which it may be possible to lay before them."

Resolution.—The following letter should be addressed to the Government of India, Finance Department :—

"With reference to the extract quoted in the margin from the speech made by the Honourable Mr. E. N. Baker, C.S.I., at the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council held on the 29th March last and to the concluding sentence of the letter from the Government of India, dated 14th April, I am directed to inquire whether it is to be understood that grants in aid of plague expenditure can now be made to local bodies in this Presidency without reference to the Supreme Government. It was stated in their letter dated 5th June, 1901, that the Government of India reserve for themselves the final decision as to how much of the total burden of local expenditure should ultimately out of general consideration for the finances of the local bodies be accepted as a charge to General Revenues and be sanctioned as grants-in-aid to those bodies. This reservation seems to have been made with reference to principles previously discussed and not merely because the Local Government was in deficit but it is inferred from the Honourable Mr. Baker's speech that in any case the Government of India wish no longer to maintain the reservation, and the Governor-in-Council will be glad to know whether the inference is correct.

I am to observe that in probably all and certainly in the most urgent cases the appropriate form of relief will be the conversion of part or whole of a loan into a grant-in-aid. Under Article 130A of the Civil Account Code, a Local Government may not, without the sanction of the Government of India, remit the payment of interest and it may be held that a fortiori it may not remit the payment of the principal. If that view is maintained, the grant of relief where it is at present needed, or at any rate most needed, will still rest with the Government of India, whether the burden is to fall on Imperial or Provincial Funds, and there will virtually be no change in the situation. If the Government of India are prepared to rule that Article 130 A does not operate to prevent the conversion of a plague loan or part of it into a grant-in-aid, the Governor-in-Council will gladly give such assistance as Provincial Funds can afford to Municipalities which are prevented by the obligation to repay loans from carrying out such sanitary measures as are needed to improve the public health. It appears entirely unreasonable Municipalities which have been required to take loans for plague expenditure should without the sanction of the Government of India be precluded from receiving assistance which can be granted by this Government to Municipalities which have been under no such necessity."

To the Commissioner, C. D :—

Sir,—I am desired by the Sanitary Board to address you on the subject of the stagnation of the sanitary enterprise which appears to characterize this Presidency at the present time. The Board has recently had under its consideration a memorandum setting forth in detail the work performed by the Sanitary Engineer during the past year and is forced to the conclusion that under existing conditions this officer's post is not far removed from being a sinecure. The state of things is obviously very unsatisfactory, and the Board as the responsible advisers of Government on all general questions of sanitary policy, are at present anxiously considering what remedies they should put forward. Any remarks or suggestions with which you can assist them in this connection will be greatly valued.

The main difficulty appears to be one of finance. At nearly every place visited by the Sanitary Engineer in the course of his tour the plea of want of funds was put forward in explanation either of the absence of any schemes of sanitary reforms or of the indefinite postponement of schemes already propounded and in some cases formerly sanctioned. On the 4th August last, all Superintending Engineers and Collectors were asked to intimate to the Sanitary Engineer what sanitary works of importance were likely to be constructed or taken into consideration during the next 12 months. With a very few, and for the most part trifling exceptions, they all replied that there were no such works.

Famine and other causes may have in some degree contributed to the financial straits which seem to be at present evidenced throughout the Presidency. But it is believed that the chief obstacle in the way of sanitary progress is to be found in the embarrassed condition of many of the Municipalities owing to their liabilities to Government for expenditure on plague. It appears to the Board as at present advised that the first step to be taken is to urge on Government the adoption of a liberal policy in the matter of remission of plague debts thereby enabling Municipalities to incur at least normal expenditure on sanitation. But before moving in the matter they desire to consult the Commissioners. Any facts and figures tending to illustrate and strengthen such case as you may have to put forward will be specially welcomed.

(Concluded on page 6.)

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

Some Musical Memories.

THE SCENERY OF LONDON.

MR. FROHMAN ON THE "TRUST."

LONDON, AUG. 11.

PUGIN, Bonington, Moore, and the other draughtsmen of the early nineteenth century delineated the buildings of London with what passion and skill they possessed, and their engravings were tinted with water colours to suggest the local colours of the "view". Their prints, whatever they missed, give us the severe dignity of the architecture and something of its weight, solidity, and grimness. These are qualities with which the modern school of London painters of whom Mr. Marshall is the chief are not greatly concerned. These artists direct their attention not to the body, but to the complexion of London, and, it may be added, almost to one aspect of London's complexion. In the sixty-one pictures here we see nothing of the mysteries of fog, of the wildness of gigantic warehouse vistas in a steaming summer day, or the haunting melancholy of Lincoln's Inn Fields in autumn. What we do get are extremely pretty pictures of the graces and charms which London owes to her rich, capricious atmosphere. It seems to be a piece of special pleading to make the Londoner satisfied with his lot. Everything is shown to be for the best. The coal smoke which ruins his linen glorifies his sunsets and what though it rains, so long as his rain arrives in splendid galleons of silver? In Mr. Marshall's pictures St. Pauls swings over London in white, in red, in pale gold, the primrose towers of Saint Stephen's loom overhead without visible means of support; Lambeth has a straw-colour tower and an Indian red palace, with a primrose moon behind it—to our thinking an optical impossibility; the commonest building has a pretty or, at any rate, a clean colour; the road is of opals or amethyst. Keats was wrong; heaven is a city much like London.

Granting that the colour process accounts for the heated greys, the prevalences of chocolate, and the jumpy reds that are often quite out of the picture, we think that within the limits, he has laid down the artist has not quite succeeded. He has neglected the characteristic excellences of London to impose upon it certain ideals of his own. The gladdest thrill a Londoner has after absence is the familiar mystery of its stone—the vivid white patches amid coal-black streaks and masses that intrigue with the shadows to perplex the eye, so that London seems to have even optical laws of its own. In none of these drawings is this an interest of the artist. The effect one thinks most typical of London is these milk-white spires and pediments against the thundery blue sky. It is one of the most beautiful we know. Many of the scenes, too, that he represents do not strike us as characteristic. In the view from Charing Cross, for instance, Whitehall seems to be a wide, flat street, with the two Parliament towers rising in ample space at the end. Now the delightful thing about Whitehall is the little slope down from King Charles's statue, its ancient crooked course, the white jutting end of the Horse Grand at one side and the gleaming facade of the Banqueting Hall on the other, and in the distance the crowded effect of the two towers over the closed-in road, like peaks at the end of a valley. Great accuracy is not desirable, but this argues a certain blindness to London's fine points for which the prettiest sky studies do not compensate. The best works are those that are frankly watercolour impressions and no more such as that of "Blackfriars Reach and Waterloo," a Autumn "Evening from Southwark Bridge," where the painter has not tried to brighten the scene by indiscriminate local colour.

Mr. Walter Macfarren has had many experiences, and has lived through a long period of years with men of singular distinction and much reputation. Perhaps the most interesting part of the book which he has just published deals with his connection with Mendelssohn. He used to sing among the altos of the Sacred Harmonic Society in Exeter Hall, when on a certain occasion, he first met Mendelssohn, the exact date being April, 1844. It was there that Mendelssohn spoke to him, and made a charming reference to Mr. Macfarren's brother, whose overture entitled "Chevy Chase" had been recently conducted at one of the Leipzig Gewandhaus Concerts. His intimacy with Mendelssohn must have depended very much upon a certain charm of character which is instinctively revealed in his present autobiography. Mendelssohn, at all times, will be ranked as among the children of his age, for, indeed, despite the great work, which he accomplished, he was at heart always a child; and it seems to us that this in some way must be the reason for Mr. Macfarren's great affection both for the work and for the memory of Mendelssohn. Then again, one has to remember that Mr. Macfarren has many memories of Joachim, when he first came to this country in 1844, the young violinist being then only thirteen year of age. Mr. Macfarren, of course, was so engaged with the genius of his own period that he practically rejected Wagner as being an innovator upon all the theories to which he had devoted his heart and soul. He writes for example, that the directors of the Philharmonic Society, being at a loss to find a fitting successor to Sir Michael Costa," in an unlucky moment invited Richard Wagner to assume the vacant place in 1855. I say unlucky without any wish to express my own opinion respecting Wagner's power as a conductor or as a musician; but the appointment was eminently unpopular, and I believe I am right in saying that the season 1855 was financially a failure." What, would not the public now contribute in hard cash to make it possible for Richard Wagner to return to "the glimpses of the moon and conduct even one concert of his own works?

Who nowadays, save the learned historian in these matters, remembers the name of Luigi Boccherini? Yet, the centenary of his death took place on May 28 last. His music, almost his name, has gone into the night; yet in his own time he played no inconsiderable part. His was the century of some of the greatest musical giants. Various dates of his birth have been given, and to search for the exact one would be as profitable as to discover which of the seven famous cities was justified in claiming Homer's birth. Anyway, he was born probably in 1743. His life, like that of many musicians of his period, if one excepts such a glorious "pusher" as Handel, or so lovable a personality as Papa Haydn, was very much a matter of ups and downs; composer to various concerts, the friend of monarchs, and a popular 'cellist, he died in abject poverty. His works were of too light a character, really to withstand the force of Time; cruelly, but most wittily he has been described as "La femme de Haydn."

Mr. Charles Frohman, interviewed lately in London by an American journalist, said some amusing things of the American Trust, a subject of which much has been heard lately; which has, indeed, come as a god send to many ascribe at a time, when nearly twenty West-end theatres are closed, and topics are as rare as roses in March. Said Mr. Frohman, who has a happy knack of putting serious things in a humorous way :—The American Invasion!—do I mind talking about it? No, I have a sense of humour, and the gorgeous fun of what isn't pleases me more than the soberer issues of what is. When I first came over here, full of the enthusiasm and American ideas, I thought, I was going to revolutionise England and to show it a thing or two, I came, I saw, and there was no excitement. I felt snubbed. Soon it was borne in upon me that if I wanted to succeed in England, I must do things in England's way. I soon sank my own ideas, and struck some sort of success by dint of hard work. As to the American invasion of which they are talking, it has nothing to do with me. I am alone. And after this tragical image of himself as the plougher of a lonely furrow. Mr. Frohman proceeded to depict the invasion, as it appears to him :—The American invasion is about on a par with the Italian invasion of New York when Duse is there. It means having an attraction. Do people think it's so easy here? I haven't found it so. A

number of American managers who have been in London have gone back with the statement that they have had all the England they want. It's a hard game. There's only one way left to get the public into the theatre. You can't work it on sympathy, or dignity, or talk. You can get a first night audience on those dainties. Afterwards the case resolves itself into a question of what you are "presenting." In London people go to the theatre, buy their tickets and demand their money's worth, whereas in New York, when a man separates himself from his wad at the box-office, he simply says, "Well, that's gone," and if he gets any entertainment he looks upon it as so much in. He expects nothing; the English attitude is the more difficult of the two.

Mr. Otho Sturat has re-staged his very handsome revival of "The Taming of the Shrew." Mr. Oscar Asche resumed the parts of Christopher Sly and Petruchio, and Miss Lily Brayton that of Katharina. In "The Shrew"—as it is called by the profession for short—Petruchio and Katharina are a good deal more than half the battle, and one can hardly quarrel with Garrick for having produced a version in which the other characters were given short shrift. The chief change to be noted is that the part of Baptista is now played by Mr. George Fitzerald, a less powerful comedian than Mr. Alfred Brydon. Baptista is a shockingly inept old creature, and seeing what a lot of good there is in Katharina, makes us wonder what her mother was alike. In a play in which Shakspeare took the original on which he had work more seriously, we should have been told. An interesting speculative essay might be written on the dead mothers in Shakspeare, as King Lear's wife, Polonius's, and Erabanto's. The revival crowded the more popular parts of the house, and the best rendering of the play that has been given in our time provoked laughter, loud and continuous.

Fortunes have been made out of worse farces than What the Butler Saw, by Judge Parry and Mr. Frederick Mouillot; yet it cannot be said that the Genius of British Drama would either weep over its failure or be greatly elated by its success. One sees no reason why it should not succeed—in the provinces. There is plenty of good-humoured fun in it smart sayings, and facile caricatures of familiar character-types. The first night audience at Wyndham's Theatre was genuinely amused but it was a vacation audience with a strong provincial element in it. Probably no one expects the play to have a long run in London but it ought to make an excellent watering-place entertainment, for performance at casinos, kursaals, winter-gardens, pier-palaces and such like haunts of the Muses. Mr. Parry is so pleasant a humorist that one would like to see him do soleder work for the stage. To that end, a few words of counsel may not be inopportune. It is not enough to have a good idea: the art of farce lies in extracting from whatever idea you hit upon its full capacity of comic effect. A good idea suggested and then (apparently) forgotten, had better not have been suggested at all. For instance, the idea of an impecunious baronet converting his old family mansion into a hydropathic establishment has manifest comic capabilities. But in Mr. Parry's play nothing comes of it. The action need not have been essentially different had the scene been laid at the most ordinary hydropathic, Sir Charles Foden being merely one of the guests. When Miss Foden, the baronet's aunt, arrives and it is proposed to keep her ignorant of the fact that Sir Charles's house party consists of paying patients one imagines that the special possibilities of the theme are about to be developed. But nothing comes of it. For fives minutes or so, Miss Foden is mildly surprised at the manners of her nephew's guests: but then the whole matter is forgotten, and one does not know at the end of the play whether Miss Foden has ever realised how Sir Charles had profaned the ancestral halls.

The true action of the farce has nothing to do either with the fact that the hydropathic is an old family seat, on with the fact that Miss Foden is unaware of its conversion. All the essential situations arise out of the agreement between the gay Lothario, Barrington, and his wife, that she shall pass not as his wife but as his widowed sister-in-law. This would be a good enough comic idea if there were any adequate motive either for his proposing or for her consenting to it. But while his proposal is wildly improbable, her consent is utterly impossible—in flat contradiction with whatever character she seems to possess. They appear to act out of pure deveilment, with the deliberate intention of working up a farcical complication; and this is a motive which no farce-writer is at liberty to postulate—it would make his task too easy. In many minor details Mr. Parry transgress technical rules which have nothing conventional about them but are dictated by sheer common-sense. His work is amusing in spite of these flaws; but without competent craftsmanship he can scarcely hope to attain permanent success. There are several good acting parts in the play which were cleverly filled by Mr. Graham Browne, Mr. C. M. Lowne, Mr. Edmund Gwenn, Mr. Edward Rigby Mrs. Mouillot, and Miss Cicely Richards.

OVERCROWDING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In these times it is indeed a great comfort to know that the problem of overcrowding in the city has been seriously engaging the attention of our present Government. But unfortunately the remedy which the Government has proposed to try is very desperate. The proposal of the Government has already met with strong opposition. Much of the evil of overcrowding in our midst is due to the want of a sufficient supply of reasonably cheap sanitary dwellings and to the absence of facilities for the people to go to and live in the suburbs. Everywhere people are anxious to see that the Government must put down overcrowding and insanitation, but where overcrowding is necessary the people protest against the Government resorting to punitive methods. Universal approval and admiration is expressed of the proposals which the Government has put forward to remove and prevent the erection of insanitary dwellings and to punish the greed of the despicable class of landlords who thrive on the miseries of the poor and the middle class people; but on the other hand it is contended and rightly so that the proposal to invest the Municipal Commissioner with the authority to invoke the help of the Magistrates to suppress overcrowding and the power to enter private dwellings at unreasonable hours to find out if there is overcrowding among the people would introduce a form of oppression more intolerable than the worst effects of overcrowding. The most efficient reason for our considering this particular law to be violent is that the Government has not yet done all that it can in other directions. There is no justification for the law, because the Government has not yet fully tried other more just and less vexatious measures. The Government has done practically nothing to force the Railway Companies to remove the hardships to which persons of the middle and poor classes are subjected. The Government has allowed the Railways most shamefully to ignore the complaints of these classes of travellers. A very large number of people are prevented from leaving overcrowded areas and going to live freely in the suburbs, because rates of season-tickets are very high; because the number of Special Fast trains is most illiberal; because the ordinary local trains only crawl at a miserable speed; and because overcrowding is a daily nuisance. Much can be done to reduce overcrowding in the city if the Government sees that Railway travelling becomes something less than a misfortune, something less than a curse. No measure of the Government for the lessening of overcrowding can be more efficacious, more popular and less expensive than this.

Another way in which the Government can combat against the evil most successfully is to strengthen the hands of the Improvement Trust. The Trust has done good work, but its scope of usefulness is limited, as it has to struggle for funds. The Government must give it every possible help and support because it is fully deserved by that body. The Trust is the only body that has done and that is really expected to do solid and substantial work towards the end in view, because the Municipality cannot and will not undertake any such work as it has already proved these many years and because we have not in our midst any philanthropic building societies or any big building companies which by efficient management and production on a large scale be in a position to provide the requisite number of habitable dwellings at reasonable charges.—Yours, &c.,

CIPIENDO.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use the Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

CUTTING A WIFE'S THROAT.

AT the High Court, Appellate Side, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty disposed of a reference made by Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Poona, who differed from the unanimous verdict of "not guilty" pronounced by the jury in the case of a Madrasi butler named Lokananda Marimutu, who was charged with attempting to commit the murder of his wife Chintaya, on 16th May last by cutting her throat with a razor. Mr. Kincaid referred the case for the orders of the Judges.

Accused returned to Poona, it appeared, after ten years' service in Rangoon. He was desirous of being employed in regimental service in Bellary, and he asked his wife repeatedly to go with him there. The woman was opposed to leaving Poona, where her father Rangaswami Basapa, aged 49, a powerfully built man, was employed as a cook and whose timely interference in the quarrel between husband and wife subsequently prevented fatal consequences. Chintaya's frequent refusals, and her emphatic reply to the same effect on the 16th May, very much incensed the accused who spoke to her bitterly in the matter, and then dragging her to his room, inflicted injuries with a razor on the throat and other parts of her body. Soon after, realising the consequences of his homicidal act, he used the razor in cutting his own throat, and committing suicide. The noise attracted the attention of his father-in-law, who, being a stronger man, succeeded in wresting from his hand the razor. Accused and his wife were taken to the hospital, and treated for their injuries. Before the Judge and the jury the accused pleaded that he was drunk, and knew not what happened. To the committing Magistrate he had said that while he stood shaving himself, his wife came to him, and catching hold of him by the hand, importuned him to go to dinner. Her insistence and his resistance caused the razor to slip and inflict the gash on his throat. Irritated at the consequences of his wife's act, he threw away the razor in anger. It struck against the wall, and accidentally coming in contact with his wife's throat, caused her injury. The Judge in his charge to the jury, distinctly informed them that the theory of accident was ridiculous in the face of the direct evidence to the contrary, but if the jury were of opinion that there was not sufficient evidence to convict the accused of attempting to commit murder, they might bring in a verdict on the lesser charge, namely, of causing hurt with an instrument of cutting. But the jury were of opinion that the whole thing was due to accident; they brought in a verdict of "not guilty." Differing from this opinion the Judge made the reference to the High Court.

Mr. Justice Russell was of opinion that it appeared impossible to him to say that the wounds on the woman were inflicted accidentally. Such a theory needed only to be propounded to be immediately refuted by the facts of the case. Accused could not be found guilty of attempt to commit murder, or of causing grievous hurt. It was perfectly evident, however, that he was guilty of voluntarily causing hurt.

The Hon. Mr Justice Batty, in agreeing with his learned colleague's pronouncement, said that the fact of the quarrel and of the number of wounds inflicted, negatived the theory that they had been caused by a mere slip of the razor. On the other hand, the superficial and comparatively trifling character of the injuries, and the evidently affectionate footing on which the accused stood, and still desired to stand with the woman, made it more probable that he intended only to give her a severe fright, than that he had any thought of murder, or even of endangering her life. Under these circumstances, in pronouncing the Appeal Court's judgment Mr. Justice Russell said, they convicted the accused of causing hurt to his wife, and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 100, or in default of payment to three months' further imprisonment of a like description.

A SUIT BY THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday in the suit brought by Mr. N. C. Macleod, Official Assignee, and assignee of the estate of Ardeshir Khurshedji Powwala an insolvent, against Sorabji Edalji Warden and four others executors of the will of the late Khurshedji Pallonji Powwala, who died on 5th October 1889, leaving a will dated 16th October 1885, also against defendants six to eleven, who were the wife and children of Ardeshir. This claim was opposed by Ardeshir who is also the second defendant in the suit, and by his wife and children. His lordship said the executors had formally taken up a more or less natural attitude at the trial, but practically they supported the case of the the other defendants. These other defendants contended that the Official Assignee's suit, was, in the first instance, premature; because the estate had not been fully administered, so as to enable anyone to insist that the residue had become divisible. Secondly even if it became divisible on the expiration of the executor's year (i. e. one year after the death of the testator's death) the condition prescribed by the testator to enable the second defendant to have his share absolutely, had not been fulfilled; since he had all along continued to be, and was still, indebted for more than Rs. 5 000. Proceeding, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar remarked that one year was given by law to executors to liquidate the estate, after which the legatees could insist upon being paid; the moment the debts and the legacies were paid, the residuary became entitled to the residue; and in the event of there being more than one residuary, the residue became divisible. This was the law under the Indian Succession Act, which was the same as the English law. When the executors applied for probate the assets in their hands were Rs. 176 418; whereas the debts and legacies amounted to Rs 152,087. Of the immovable properties, three in Hornby Road were sold respectively for Rs 42 000, Rs. 7,000; and Rs. 147,000. The Hanuman Lane property was taken by the Improvement Trust. The two last properties could not be sold earlier; the executors had to wait for better prices. Jamshedji, one of the executors and a son of the testator had said that Rs. 11 000 were spent on the Hornby Road property; Rs. 10,000 on charities; Rs. 6,200 on testator's funeral expenses and Rs. 16,500 for general household expenditure. Under these circumstances, the Court held that the residue became divisible on the 1st October 1890. The second point was the clause in the will that Ardeshir should not have debts of more than Rs. 5 000 at the time the residue became divisible; otherwise, his share should be held or settled upon trust until he became free from "such debts," or until his death. His lordship said that the expression "such debts," meant the debts Ardeshir had contracted at the date of the will. They were not the result of extravagance or bad living; they were due to the fact that he had become liable as a surety for his cousin Bhandupwala's debts. The testator must have had these in his mind when he made the will; he must have intended that no part of his property should go in satisfaction of "such" liabilities; contracted by Ardeshir for obliging others. On the whole the Court was of opinion that the plaintiffs' claim was well-founded and proved. An ordinary administration decree was passed; costs of the executors to come out of the general residue in their hands, as between attorney and client. Orders were also passed as to providing the costs of the plaintiff and the defendants 6 to 11.

MARRIAGE OF LORD HYDE.

A LARGE number of people were present at Holy Trinity Church, Chelsea, on the afternoon of the 5th of August, to witness the marriage of Lord Hyde and Miss Adelina Verena Isbbell Somers Cocks. The bridegroom (George Herbert Hyde-Villiers), D. L. for Herts and an extra A.-D.-C. to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, is the eldest son of the Earl of Clarendon (Lord Chamberlain to his Majesty's Household) and the late Countess of Clarendon; while the bride is the only surviving daughter of the late Mr. Haldane Somers Cocks and sister of Lord Somers. The service was fully choral, the full choir of the Chapels Royal being in attendance. Lord Somers, brother of the bride, gave her away. The bride's wedding dress was of white satin trimmed with Brussels lace. The ceremony was conducted by the Bishop of Rochester (Right Rev. J. R. Harmes, D.D, formerly Bishop of Adelaide) uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Edgar Sheppard, the Rev. H. Somers Cocks, rector of Eastnor (uncle of the bride), and the Rev. H. R. Gamble, rector of Holy Trinity Church. There were six bride-maids. The reception given by the Countess of Dudley, cousin of the bride, at 7, Carlton-gardens was very largely attended.

The King has sent a gold cigarette-case with E. R. in diamonds, and an autograph card of good wishes. The Prince and Princess of Wales have given a sapphire and diamond scarf-pin; the Duke of Connaught's present is a large circular pierced gold fruit dish; while the Princess Gustav Adolphus of Sweden has presented a pair of silver candlesticks.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, Aug. 30 1905.

1 There will be a Parade on the Church Gate Sands on Friday next, the 1st proximo at 7 a m:—Dress Khaki.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major
Commanding B, L, H.

THE PREVENTION OF PLAGUE.

(Concluded from page 5.)

I am to ask that you will be good enough to let me have an answer at your early convenience, after any necessary consultation with officers serving under you.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) D. W. HERBERT, A.M.INST. C.E.
Secretary to the Sanitary Board, Bombay Presidency.

Read Government Resolution No. 1886, dated 1st June,

Letter from the Government of India, Finance Department, dated 15th July.

I am directed to reply to your letter, dated 1st June, in which you inquire whether it is to be understood that grants-in-aid of plague expenditure can now be made to local bodies in the Bombay Presidency without reference to the Supreme Government.

I am to say that the general principles which the Government of India have accepted in respect of grants-in-aid to local bodies for the execution of sanitary and other projects undertaken for the benefit of the inhabitants of local areas are those communicated to the Government of Bombay by the Home Department with their circular dated 20th August 1902, and are briefly as follows:—

(a) that the entire cost of such undertakings should, as a general rule, be borne by the ratepayers who benefit thereby; and that, in settling the terms of provincial settlements, expenditure in aid of such works will always be excluded from the standard figures;

(b) that the assistance of Government, when required, should usually be given in the form of loans; and

(c) that, where the cost is too heavy to be borne wholly by the local body and the work is nevertheless too important and useful to be postponed, a grant-in-aid of a portion of the cost may be given by the Local Government from its accumulated surplus, if it has such a surplus.

"It follows from these principles that the Government of India regard grants made with the object of restoring the financial position of a local body whose resources have been depleted by expenditure on plague preventive measures as generally open to objection. In their opinion it is inequitable to throw upon the tax-payers at large the burden of meeting expenditure on local objects save in very exceptional cases, and ordinary measures of plague prevention cannot as a rule be legitimately included in this category.

While, however, these principles should be generally kept in view, the Government of India have no objection to grants being made by Local Governments in special cases, including those in which the local body is already indebted to Government, and the grant is consequently equivalent to a remission of the principal of the existing loan. In such cases the Local Government should, however, first satisfy itself by careful inquiry that the financial embarrassment of the local body is due to misfortunes beyond its control and not extravagance or mismangement of its affairs.

It will be convenient to recapitulate here the principles which the Government of India have from time to time laid down with regard to the incidence of plague expenditure—

(i) It was affirmed in paragraph 3 of their letter dated 29th December 1897, that the cost of measures taken with reference to a municipal area for the medical relief of plague patients or for the prevention of the spread of the disease, or for the purposes of sanitation, cleansing, or disinfection cannot be thrown upon the State on the ground that extra municipal funds and residents have directly or indirectly received benefit from such measures by being saved from infection. A municipal body (it was said) owes it to its neighbours to prevent the spread of infection from itself to them, and cannot expect them to meet the cost of carrying out this duty, merely because they benefit by its not being neglected.

(ii) At the same time the Government of India recognized that, in some cases at any rate, the finances of local bodies had been affected by plague to an extent beyond that which they could properly bear and that to require them to accept the whole of the local class of expenditure incurred within their respective areas would be to impair their general usefulness for their proper purposes. They accordingly stated (vide) paragraph 5 of their letter dated 22nd August, 1898, to the address of the Government of Bombay) that, in the case of local bodies which had been obliged to take an active part in combating plague, they were prepared to consider the claims of such bodies for a contribution from Government towards the expenditure which might in strictness be charged against them. It was suggested that such cases should be examined with reference especially to the following points:—

(1) the actual cash balance of the local body concerned;

(2) the extent to which it had made efforts, by economies in other directions to meet the expenditure forced on it by the plague;

(3) its general capacity for meeting the burden by taxation; and

(4) the extent to which it had been stricken.

It was contemplated that the Government of India would eventually have to bear, either directly or in the form of grants-in-aid, about one-third of the whole plague expenditure of a local character in the Bombay Presidency.

While, however, admitting the necessity of coming to the assistance of local bodies when their finances were seriously crippled by plague expenditure, the Government of India, as pointed out in your present letter reserved for themselves in regard to the Bombay Presidency the final decision as to how much of the total burden of local expenditure should ultimately, out of general consideration for the finances of local bodies, be accepted as a charge to general revenues and be sanctioned as grants-in-aid to these bodies. I am to say that a reservation of this nature was at that time necessary independtly of the general principles previously laid down, owing to the fact that the Local Government was in deficit, and that the burden of any contributions made would therefore have fallen directly on Imperial Revenues. Under the new Provincial Settlement the Government of Bombay are now in a position to make grants-in-aid of plague expenditure to local bodies if such be required, out of their own resources, and may hereafter do so without reference to the Supreme Government. In giving such assistance they should, as a general rule of practice, observe the principles referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 above they may use their discretion as to departing from them in special cases.

I am to add that the Government of India consider that the ex "post facto" conversion of a loan into a grant is a dangerous and undesirable form of aid which should not ordinarily be adopted. But here also they realize that special cases may call for special treatment, and they leave it to the Local Government, subject to the remarks in paragraph 3 above, to use their discretion as to making exceptions to the general principle."

Resolution.—Copies of Government Resolution dated 1st June, 1905, and its accompaniments and of the letter from the Government of India, dated 15th July should be forwarded to the officers concerned for information and guidance.

THE ZIONIST CONGRESS.

THE old town of Basle, that patrician and somewhat sleepy place through which the vast stream of tourists pours incessantly from June till late autumn, without ever ruffling even the surface of the town's deep tranquillity, was stirred to its depths by the lively Congress of Zionists held in its Concert Hall during the last week of July, and first of August. Jews and Jewesses from all parts of Europe the ladies mostly in gorgeous raiment filled the hotels and enlivened not only the columns of the Basle newspapers but the streets and shops and places of amusement wrote a home paper, and Basle so far forgot the dignified reserve with which it treats travellers as to watch the coming and going of the Zionist hosts, to discuss the meetings, and to express the opinion that, for confusion of tongues "it is the story of the Tower of Babel over again." And truly, what with the frantic excitement of the meeting and with such "stormy petrels" as Mr. Zangwill fluttering to and fro it is not to be wondered at that the staid Swiss citizens roused themselves to attention. For the Congress, from the merely spectacular point of view, must have been as good as a lively play. A conspicuous figure at the Zionist Congress has been Mr. Zangwill. Those who have merely read about the Congress in the papers will only faintly understand the meaning of the somewhat uproarious proceedings in which Mr. Zangwill played an important part, for which he has earned the designation of "stormy petrel" from Dr. Max Nordau.

The author of "The Children of the Ghetto," "Dreamers of the Ghetto," "The Mantle of Elijah," "The Master," and other books, had a hard prosaic existence until he came under the notice of the public by his writings. Born in London in 1864, he was taken to Plymouth and Bristol, where he was sent to school; but his parents returning to London in his ninth year, he had to leave and went to the Jews' Free School in Spitalfields. There he had quite a distinguished career, carrying off several scholarships and medals. He stayed on at the school as a teacher, and spent his evenings in studying for his B. A. degree at London University. This Mr. Zangwill took with triple honours before he was twenty-one. After he had graduated he turned seriously to literature, although he had scribbled since his early days.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all chemists, Grocers, &c.

POONA RACES.

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

Entry closed at 6 p m on Monday 28th August 1905

The Bhecma Chase—Distance about 2 miles 1 furlong
Mr F W Barretts bl aus g The Perate King (aged)
Mr F W Barrett's br Irish m Sul Dhu (5 years)
Major G Moore's ch aus g Daraji (aged)
Mr Stewart's h aus g Dundanaid (aged)
H H The Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus m Forewater
Mr G O Bease's b aus g Dawn (aged)
Mr A J R Kennedy's b aus g Arcaene (aged)

The New Market Plate—Distance 5 furlongs
Mr G K's b aus m Jubilant (5 years)
Mr D L Khimjee's h aus g Rosecommon (aged)
H H The Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus m Adelaide
H H The Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch aus g Lieutenant Bill
Prince Ranjit Singhji and Kumar Khachar's ch aus m Florrie
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus m Carreewick
Aga S Shah's gr aus m Shotover
Mr E C Bamshaw's br aus m Signorina
Mr John Morris ch aus g Amyas (5 years)
Mr W Moran's b aus m Epitome
Mr F Potter's b aus g Fire up
Messrs Bleach and Avasia's b aus g Dormant (5 years)
Mr B W O Thompson's ch e m Diakkaway
Mr J C Galstaun's bl aus m Gun Metal 14 1 3-4
Mr S D Mehta's br aus m Blue Blood

Arab Wolter Plate—Distance 6½furlongs
Major G Moore's ch a h Marsh 13 3 3-4
Mr Casson's b a h Eager 14 0 1-2
Messrs Wood and Badger's g a g Harpagos 13 3 2-4
Mr Stewart's ch a h Baronet 14 6
Captain Toogood's g a g St Gres 13 3
Major Bell's g a h Scathercach 14 0 3-4
Mr C F Cooper's b a h Bridoon 13 3
Mr C F Taylour's b a h Whiteface 13 3
Colonel G N Mayno's ch a h Tabasco 13 3
Mr W H Anderson's b a h Nitre 13 3
Mr Watkin William's g a h Gurhan 13 2 1-2
Captain T P Melvill's b a h Heathen 13 2
Captain Davee's g a h Leonord 13 3
Major Jameson's s a h Avatar 14 0 1-2

The Arab Plate—Distance 1 mile
Mr G K's b a h Berlin (4 years)
Mr G K's b a h Talisman (aged)
Messrs Wood and Badger b a h Sweet William 13-2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Grey Fox 13-2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Hydere (aged)
Aga S Shah's b a h Arabistan 13-3 1-2
Mr A R Ameer g a h Young Kohinoor 14-0
Mr A A Ameer b a h Bristo (4 years)
Mr K G Gaikwad's b a h Kanaya (5 years)
Messrs A A Ameer and A M Saif's ch a h Gold 12-1 1-2
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Mooreed 13-3
Mr A Rajak's g a h Young Cardigan 14-0
Mr A Rajak's br a h Antonio (4 years)
Mr J Jacob's g a h Asad (4 years)
Mr Kassim Jurii's ch a h Laffy (5 years)
Mr Mahomed Hajie Ebrahim's b a h Highlander (5 years)
Mr Curmer's b a h Arabian Flag (5 years)
Mr F M Garda's b a h Kour Saheb 13-3 1-2
Mr Ali Bin Talib's ch a h Hadhur (5 years)
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Egypt (4 years)
Mr H R S ch a h Gallant 13-3 3-4

The Lilliput Plate—Distance 5 furlongs
Messrs Wood and Badger's ch a h William Rufus 13-2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Calcutta 13-2
Mr A M Jaffer's g a h Nonplus 13-2 3 4
Messrs Ebrahim Ameer and Peeli's b a h Ser Robert 13-2 3-4
Mr A R Ameer's b a h Bookhit 13-3
Mr Nassar Abdoolas b a h Sherazi 13-1 1-2
Mr A B Dakeel's b a h Zinfandel 13-1 1-2
Mr W Moran's g a h Young Gazelie 13-2
Mr Alex A Essayie's b a h Malabar 13-3
Messrs M H S Mahomed and A K Saif's b a h Gaiding Star 13-2 1-2
Messrs S Mahomed F Saif and A Gany's g a h Nadim 13-1 1-2
Mr A S Oomer's bl a h Sabig 13-2 3-4
Mr P H Burn's g a h Mumbia 13-2 3-4
Colonel Abad's b a h Murket 13-2
Mr R R S g a h Darby 13-2 1-4
Mr Sahad Bin Faxaj's b a Moohalhill 13-2 1-2
Mr N Muncherjee's br a h Jam-E-Jamshed 13-3

The Small Arab Consolation Plate. Distance 6 furlongs
Mr G K's b a h Afghanistan 13-3 3-4
Mr Toolsidass Teipal's b a h Practical 14-9
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Foxhall 13-3 1-4
H H Aga Khan's b a h Roulette 14-0
H H Aga Khan's b a h Poniard 13-3 1-2
Mr Sears' ch a h Promise 14-0
Mr A M Ameer b a h Wait-a-While 13-3 3-4
Messrs Ebrahim Ameer and Peeli's b a h Sir Robert 13 2 3-4
Messrs A R Dakeel and H Sulleman's ch a h Steel 13-2 1-4
Mr A B Dakeel's g a h Murshed 13-2 1-2
Mr A R Dakeel's b a h Zenfandel 12-1 1-2
Mr M J S Mahomed's g a h Secretary 13-3
Messrs M Ramjee and S A Aziz's g a h Shah Alum 13-2
Colonel G N Mayne's ch a h Tabasco 13 3
Mr P H Burn's g a h Mumbra 13-2 3-4
Mr Dawood Essack's g a h Girjistan 13-3 1-4
Mr Dawood Essack's ch a h Zilzilla 14-0
Mr Majeed Jarjes g a h Ashroff 14-0
Mr Khalil Doorce's br a h Kandeel 14-0
Mr Jawad Mahomed's g a h Witness 11 13-3 1-2
Mr Ebrahim Bin Tab's g a h Tendale 13-3 1-2
Mr R R S g a h Khoosam 13-2 1-4
Mr G K's ch a h Victoria Cross 13-2 1-4
Mr Moshon Abdool Ary's g a h Tuoos 12-2 3-4
Mr Jamsetjee Hormusjee's ch a h Wart Martial 13-3 3-4

For Kensington Plate—Distance 5 furlongs
Messrs Wood and Badgers' ch aus g Curfew Bell 14-1
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjie's b aus m Olga 14-0 3-4
H H Aga Khan's b aus m Pet Girl 11-1
Mr E C Ramshaw's b e m Quick Remedy 14-1]
Mr W H Walmsley's br aus m Footlight 11-0 1-2
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Haydon 14-0
Mr W H Bars br e m Filbert 14-1
Mr W H Bars b e m S P 14

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W I T C

Poona 28 August 1905

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., to-day, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade, ...	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	5	3	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	0	0	16
D Kheiwadi Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ...	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada ...	0	0	14
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli ...	1	0	4
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	0	3
Total ...	6	3	71
Total plague death to date...	304,486	259,413	
Same date last year ...	9	10	12

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 505, as against 530 during the previous week. Of the total number, 35 died of plague, which showed a decrease of 13 over the figure of the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 693, which included 59 deaths from plague.

BABY GIRL'S AWFUL HUMOUR

Would Scab Over, Break Open, and Be Raw—Intense Suffering for Two Years—Doctors and Medicines Failed to Help Her.

CURED BY CUTICURA WHEN ALL ELSE FAILED

Writing under date of August 15, 1904, Mrs. L. C. Walker, of 5 Tremont Street, Woodfords, Me., says: "My sister had a terrible humour on her shoulder when she was eighteen months old, causing intense suffering for two years. We had several doctors, and tried everything, but in spite of all we did it kept spreading. One day it would scab over and then crack open and a watery matter ooze from it and the scabs would all fall off. It would be raw for a time, then scab over again. Some one recommended Cuticura, and we immediately procured a box of Cuticura Ointment, and a cake of Cuticura Soap. She was much better after the first bath with warm water and soap, and an application of the Ointment. Before it was half gone we saw a marked change for the better, and she was entirely cured, without a scar being left, by the one box of Ointment and one cake of Soap. Her skin is now entirely clear, and she has not had a sign of trouble since."

100,000 MOTHERS
Daily Tell Other Mothers

That Cuticura Soap is the best baby soap in the world for cleansing and purifying the skin, and that Cuticura Ointment is of priceless value for soothing and healing torturing, disfiguring eruptions, itchings, and chafings. A single application of Cuticura Ointment, preceded by a warm bath with Cuticura Soap, gives instant relief, and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.

Mailed free, "How to Cure Baby Humours."

Little Breakfast Scones

are so good for the children, and their elders, that no breakfast table ought to be without them. They are made easily, and always successfully, with

Brown & Polson's
— raising powder —
'Paisley Flour' (TRADE MARK)

They take only 15 minutes to make, and eat deliciously fresh from the oven. Re-heated, they are as good as new.

Try them to-morrow from recipe on tin.

ALL SEEKING TO ASSIST THE HOME WE RECOMMEND THE AUTOMATIC KNITTER

Unsurpassed for Family or Business Use.

RAPIDLY KNITS SOCKS, STOCKINGS, UNDERCLOTHING, AND FANCY GOODS.
The most complete Knitter on the Market.
BRITISH MADE.
Write— EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY.
BOM, 67, Southwark Street, LONDON, England.

Loudest, Largest and Best Chime bell made.
Size: 3¼ inches.
SEABROOK BROS., 32, 33, 34, Featherstone Street, London, E. C.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

SURGERY CAN ONLY GIVE TEMPORARY RELIEF TO THE FOLLOWING DISEASES:

THEY CAN BE RADICALLY CURED BY THE UNFAILING MEDICINES DESCRIBED BELOW:—

HYDROCELE in any form—acute or chronic—Hernia, Elephantasis, and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 85 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES—Fistula, Fissure of the Anus, and all inflamatory complaints of the rectum which cause much irritation, burning and pain are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY, the undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, loin and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition, and feel very miserable, they can be easily cured, and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also rheumatism, gout, paralysis—acute or chronic—are cured by the application of oil and pills. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORREŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES Insipid and Mellites—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless vegetable pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in the throat or chest, sour, bitter or sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS—watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or flesh globules in the nose, causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS. Price as follows:—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantasis—Pills and Oil for 20 days. Rs. 10.
" Piles, Fistula—Ointment and Pills for 15 days. Rs. 4-8.
" Windy and Fatty Body—Oil for 15 days. Rs. 4-8.
" Impotency, Sterility, Monthly Disorders—Pills for 15 days. Rs. 5-8.
" Diabetes—Pills for 15 days. Rs. 5-8.
" Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia, etc.—Pills for 15 days Rs. 3-8.
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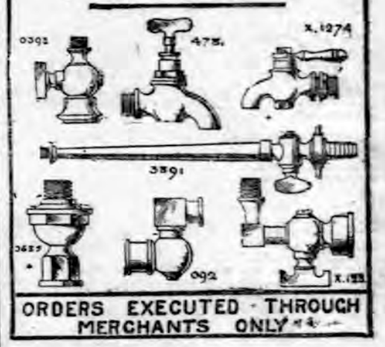

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WRITERS AND READERS.

By a sad coincidence death has visited two families linked in a literary partnership for all minds educated in the classics. "Davies and Vaughan" are names as indissolubly married as Liddell and Scott, or Conybeare and Howson or Erckmann and Chatrian or Beaumont and Fletcher; and, even for the schoolboy, their well-known translation of Plato's Republic escaped the ban of the common crib. Canon Vaughan, the collaborator in this famous translation, brother of the late Dean Vaughan, sometime Master of the Temple and of General Sir Luther Vaughan, died on the first Sunday in August and simultaneously with the news of his death came the announcement of the untimely death of one of the most brilliant of the brilliant sons of his collaborator, Dr. Llewellyn Davies.

The obituary lists of the same week included the names of one of the princes of bookselling—Mr. Henry Sotheran—who commenced bookselling upon the death of his father, at the extraordinary early age of twelve, and retired twelve years ago at the age of seventy-three. Among the enterprises to be set to the credit of his firm is the publication of Gould's famous books on birds, which was a source of legitimate pride to Mr. Sotheran.

Mr. Gladstone said that Purcell's Life of Manning left nothing to be discovered at the Day of Judgment. In spite of that, or because of that, the Cardinal's surviving executor has determined to have another biography of him done, and has commissioned the Rev. W. H. Kent, son of Charles Kent, a well-known journalist and friend of Charles Dickens, to write, Mr. Kent, the biographer-elect, is a member of the religious community at Bayswater founded by Manning. He hopes to give in a single volume, to be published by Messrs. Burns and Oates towards the close of next year, a fuller picture than has yet been given, both of Manning's public social work and of his spiritual development. The book will include the early correspondence with Mr. Gladstone, which Purcell led Mr. Gladstone to believe had been destroyed; also the paper on the Jesuits, kept back by Purcell.

There has been some discussion in the Press (arising out of the "Punch" libel action) as to the origin of the phrase about the biographer "adding a new terror to death." The phrase is usually quoted as applied to Lord Campbell's "Lives of the Lord Chancellors"; and, that was its origin in the precise form usually quoted. But Arbuthnot long before had said much the same thing of Edmund Curll, the pirate publisher. In a letter to Swift dated January 13, 1733, Arbuthnot, writing of Gay's recent death and his burial at Westminster Abbey, as if he had been a peer of the realm, added "Curll (who is one of the new terrors of death) has been writing letters to everybody for memoirs of his life. I was for sending some, particularly of his disgrace at Court, which I am sure might have been made entertaining by which I should have attained two ends at once, published truth and got a rascal whipped for it."

Arbuthnot is one of that choice and fortunate company that lives in the praise of immortal friends. All the wits loved the fashionable physician of Queen Anne's Court, most of all the waspish Pope, the moody and savage Swift. Nor was there any condescension of affection towards one whose wit was as nimble as their own, but who preferred to collaborate with them anonymously. So it came that the man to whom we owe the character of John Bull, whom Pope and Swift welcomed for partner, to whom was due the idea of The Art of Sinking in Poetry, though characterist cally, he wished the names of the writers satirised to be omitted, had to wait until only thirteen years ago to find an adequate editor. Happily, the editor—Mr. George Aitken—was the right man when he came.

The "Athenæum" states that a grandson of the author of Guy Livingstone has been elected to a scholarship at Winchester. The name of Guy Livingstone has become very dim to the present generation even as the early fame of Ouida, who is still amongst us is becoming a legend. Mr. Lawrence's fame still has a potent champion in Professor Saintsbury and lives still in Bret Harte's parody Guy Heavystone or Entire. The Winchester scholar may remember that when as a schoolboy Guy Heavystone laid his virile hand on his headmaster's shoulder the headmaster, shuddered and collapsed beneath his touch.

There has been a good deal of gossip about dedications in literature, from the brief, but enigmatic dedication of certain sonnets to Mr. W. H., down to Mr. Swinburne's beautiful poem dedicating the famous first "Poems and Ballads" to Edward Burne-Jones. In all the gossip it is hard to not recollect an instance of a review by the dedicatee. There is now, however, an instance to include. Mr. Charles Marriott's new novel "Mrs. Alemere's Elopement," has been reviewed by the dedicatee, Mr. Lewis Hind. No bilious eye, has detected herein, the insidious offence of long rolling. Mr. Hind, of course proclaimed the relation and signed his name. But Mr. Swinburne also signed the article that roused the pseudonymous wrath of Mr. Thomas Maitland. Mr. Hind made Mr. Marriott's acquaintance through the review he wrote of Mr. Marriott's first book when they were strangers to each other. He admires his work still now that they are friends, and he does not see why the dedication should prevent him saying so.

Nathaniel Hawthorne used all the resource of his subtle and delicate art in making the reader realise the isolating and torturing influence of the Scarlet Letter on a sensitive sinner's heart—the letter A worked in scarlet on Hester Prynne's bodice. Who will write the tragedy of The Yellow Trousers? The Westminster Board of Guardians has decided to clothe with bright yellow trousers an inmate of their workhouse, to prevent him escaping and getting drunk. Probably compulsory yellow trousers would be more efficacious than the black list devised by recent legislation, provided that it were made illegal for pawnbrokers to advance money on them.

Under the title Die Schweizerisch Amazone, a firm of publishers at Bale has just reprinted a story very popular on its first appearance in 1821. In some two hundred pages Regula Egli tells us how she, a simple Swiss maiden, began her adventures by marrying Florian Engel, then a sergeant-major in the Swiss regiment of Diesbach. His valour soon gained him promotion, and he fought in all the battles of Napolean until he died a colonel on the field of Waterloo. Nor did Regula discharge any less nobly her duty towards her adopted country. She bore her husband twenty-one children, only nine of whom died in infancy. Of her three daughters one married General Perrier, who fell in the battle of the nations at Leipsic; one Muret, the aide-de-camp of General Desaix; and the third became the wife of M. Prame, the secretary of General Mouton Duvornet. That they should have made such matches was natural enough for her sons nearly all obtained commissions in Napoleon's legions. Two of them were killed at Marengo, two at Waterloo. Another died manful under shield at Toulouse, another in the Peninsula and a third at New Orleans. Two others followed their Emperor to St. Helena while their mother also died for France. Dressed in a becoming uniform she followed her husband to the field in all his campaigns, was more than once wounded, and stood over the bodies of him and their youngest son at Waterloo like a lioness at day' defending them pistol in hand, against the English and Prussian plunderers. Is it not astonishing that Napoleon should not before his downfall, have sought out and rewarded such a mother of heroes?

A writer in the "Revue Critique" explains this seeming omission. He has looked into the records and finds that Regula's story is a tissue of lies from beginning to end. The regiment of Diesbach was never quartered at any of the places where she says it was and it never bore on its strength a sergeant, lieutenant, chef de bataillon or colonel named Florian Engel. Nor was there any one named Engel among Napoleon's very limited staff at St. Helena, nor any general named Perrier nor an aide-de-camp named Muret. All the other names given by Regula, wherever it is possible to check them turn out in like manner to be fictitious, and we are therefore reluctantly driven to the conclusion that the whole history was what would have been scouted in those days a bamboozle and a bite. What one would like to know is why these stories of Amazons spring up after every great war. Sergeant Wheeler, in his recollections of the Indian Mutiny tells us how at the relief of Lucknow a lady dressed in man's clothes sat up in a tree and fired on our soldiers until brought down by a Highlander. So, too, during the late unpleasantness in South Africa we were always hearing of women found fighting in the Boer trenches. Are these legends circulated to make Tommy Atkins and his Continental equivalents more gentle to the fallen—a duty towards which, to do him justice, he does not require urging—or is there something in the ballad of Mary Ambree that appeals powerfully to the military mind, but escapes the lay critic?

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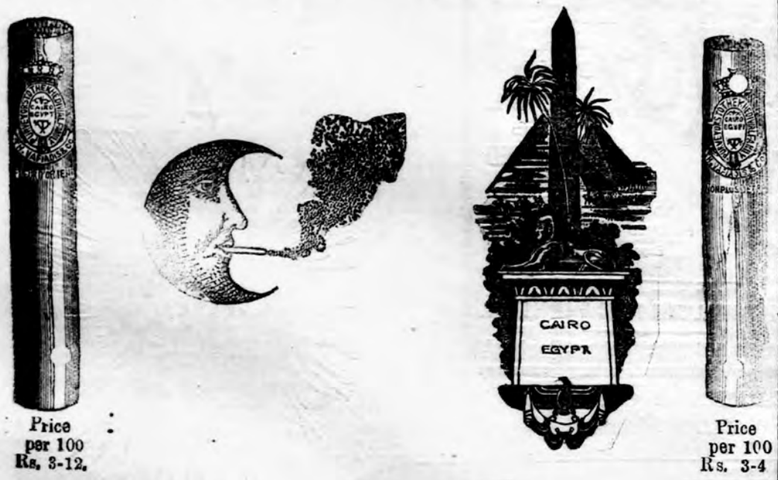

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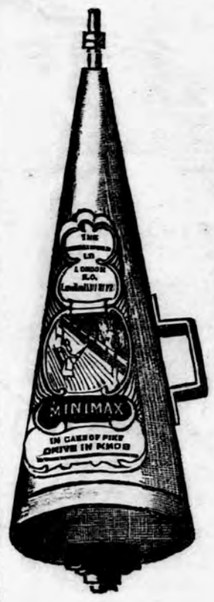

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